

C O M P E N D I U M

O F

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

COMPENDIUM

OF

Ancient Geography,

K Benjamin d'Anville

BY MONSIEUR D'ANVILLE,

OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF INSCRIPTIONS AND BELLES LETTRES
AT PARIS, AND OF THAT OF SCIENCES AT PETERSBURG;

SECRETARY TO HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE LATE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS,
Carefully reduced from those of the Paris Atlas, in Imperial Folio;

WITH A MAP OF ROMAN BRITAIN,

FROM THE LEARNED JOHN HORSELY, M. A. F. R. S.

AND WITH PROLEGOMENA AND NOTES BY THE TRANSLATOR.

Designed for private Libraries, as well as for the Use of Schools.

P A R T I.

His eye might here command wherever stood
City of old, or modern fame, the seat
Of mightiest empire; from the destin'd walls
Of CAMBALU, seat of Cathaian Khan,
And SAMARCHAND by Oxus, Temir's throne,
By AAGRA and LAHOR of Great Mogul,
Down to the GOLDEN CHERSONESE—
And utmost Indian Isle TRAPOBANA.

PARAD. LOST, B. IX.

ORNARI RES IPSA NEGAT, CONTENTA DOCERI.

L O N D O N:

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M.DCC.XCI.

THE

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

THE modes of Time and Place mingle so intimately with our perceptions of events, that the recording and descriptive parts of Chronology and Geography have been called by an analogous metaphor the EYES of HISTORY. Without their illustration, the historic Muse, that "mistress of life, and messenger of antiquity," were degraded into a gossip; for the matter reported by her would be but as

"A woman's story at a winter's fire,
"Authoriz'd by her grandame."—

Why this illustration, which so great a name as D'Anville has furnished to ancient history, should have been so long withheld from the mere English reader, it is now of no great importance to discover. It is sufficient to remark that, with the assistance of this translation, the acquisition of the French language will no longer be previously necessary to that more useful part of education. The work published by Mr. Philip Morant, in 1742, on the plan of Du Fresnoy's Method of Studying Geography, being considered as too analytic and abrupt to make much impression on the memory: besides, his maps being on the authority of Celarius, are consequently obnoxious to the censure which our author has passed on the works of that laborious compiler.

It is well known that the French geographers, like those of Greece and Rome, take the liberty of writing the names of countries, rivers, and places, in a manner different from the usage of the natives of the respective countries. In his practice I have endeavoured to correct in the translation, by observing the mode of spelling of modern names in Spain, Italy, Germany, and the British isles, of an Atlas published by Messrs. Sayer and Bennett

of Fleet Street. But in France, and in the rest of the world, I have implicitly followed that of my author. In France this scrupulosity is observed for an obvious reason, and in countries more remote, because he seems there remarkably attentive to chastise the vulgar usage to genuine orthography. It is a subject of complaint with the compilers of geographic manuals and gazetteers, that the French writers express towns of every rank by the generic denomination of *Ville*. From this cause of embarrassment I am in a great degree exempt; as the ancient places noted in the following work are for the most part selected for their eminence, and therefore properly styled Cities. Other geographical terms however are not without ambiguity. *Marais*, for example, is used sometimes for a fen, and sometimes for a lake, according to the interpretation of the Latin term *Palus*, which seems properly to denote a moor, or tract of low grounds covered with water, though applied to the sea of Asow, the greatest gulf of the Euxine. *Lagune*, too, the author uses to signify as well a lake that has communication with the sea, as one that has not: thus he calls the *Tritonis Palus* a lagune. The first of these I have rendered discretionally; and the second, though more precisely appropriated to the Venetian inlets, I have used specially to denote a piece of water of their description.

The maps that accompany this English edition, though carefully reduced from the Parisian Atlas in Imperial folio, cannot be expected to contain all that is comprehended in that original and truly magnificent work. In the solicitude to reconcile cheapness with utility, it was found expedient to avoid all unnecessary repetitions. Thus in the general map of the world known to the ancients, and in the two maps of the Roman Empire, the countries only that do not re-appear in particular maps, are minutely detailed. And the inferior compartments that are observed in those of Gaul and Asia, in the Paris edition, are here omitted, to make room for more matter in the bodies of these maps. But my author having observed, as his reason for giving a particular map of Gaul, that the subject is particularly interesting to a Frenchman, I have superinduced one of Roman Britain, from the learned John Horsely, M. A. F. R. S. supposing this to be not less interesting to the posterity of the conquerors of this province of the empire. To gratify the ingenious curiosity of youth, for whose use this English edition is principally designed, I have annexed etymologies of the Greek names that are not sufficiently interpreted in the text; and, for the general illustration of the work, I have inserted such annotations as may
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be of use to some readers of every age. Those marked with the initial *D.* are by the author.

The Indices being an important part of a work of this nature, the alteration made in the form of them requires a particular explanation. Of these there are four in the original; the first being intitled "A Nomenclature, serving as a Supplement to what is inserted in the body of the work," and containing the names of those places which are found in the folio maps exclusively, with their modern names; and references to the chapter of the work that treats of the country comprising them. The second is intitled "A Table composed of the Names of Countries." The third is of "Chief Seas;" and the fourth, called *Table du Local en detail*, comprises the names contained as well in the Nomenclature, and distinguished by the letter *N*, as those contained in the text, and which refer to the volume and page; but without the modern names. These masses I have endeavoured to render less complicated by digesting them into three. The first table will be found to contain the names of countries, the second those of the chief seas, and the third the names in the folio maps distinguished by an Italic character, with the same references as the original; together with the names contained in the body of the work. And to render this index a complete dictionary of ancient geography, I have inserted the modern names of this class also. To this edition moreover is prefixed a table of itinary measures reduced into English yards and decimal parts. This will be useful to the English reader; until his country, in concert with other nations, shall establish a common scale of measures on an eternal and universal principle.

IT being proper that the student of ancient geography should have distinct ideas of the ancient inhabitants of Europe, I shall subjoin a brief account of the subject, chiefly, but not implicitly, from Pinkerton, a name not to be mentioned but with the respect due to an illustrator of truth that has long been enveloped in a mist of error.

It is premised then that all Europe, from the Baltic Sea to the Euxine, was originally inhabited by a race of savages known by the name of CELTS, or GAEL. These were subdivided into two races; the *Cimbri*, *Cymbri*, or *Gimmerii*, extending along the eastern frontier of the vast space from the Cymbrian Chersonese to the Cimmerian Bosphorus; and the *Gaël*, or Celts proper, who occupied the countries on this side of the Rhine and the Alps. Mr. Pinkerton doubts that those little

mountainous corners called Greece and Italy, were ever possessed by either the Cymbri or the Gaël; for that the extensive plains of Germany and Gaul, affording more ample scope to a pastoral and erratic people, must have been the principal seat of what little population was then in Europe. But, whatever reluctance I feel in differing on such a subject from so erudite and sagacious an antiquarian, I cannot but think there are strong evidences that the Latin is fundamentally a Celtic speech; for words signifying things antecedent to human improvement, as the elements of nature, &c. are the same in the Latin and in the Celtic dialects now spoken in the northern and western extremities of this island. The language of ancient Rome confessedly possesses many Gothic words, besides a numerous nomenclature of that particular dialect of the Gothic called Greek; but had it not been radically a Celtic tongue, is it at all probable that it would have so far prevailed in Celtic countries, as is evident that it has done from the modern state of the languages of these countries? The Romans only reduced and governed their provinces: they did not depopulate and re-people them: and what effect could such a conquest have upon the indigenous speech, seeing that Spain, though successively overrun by Visigoths and Arabs, who were respectively more numerous than the Romans could be supposed to have been, still possesses a language that is only a military or rustic Latin?

About 2160 years before the Christian æra, the Scythian nomades from the north of Persia passed the river Araxes and Mount Caucasus, and settled round the shores of the Euxine. This was the first appearance in Europe of our ancestors, who in subsequent ages, and in distant countries, severally assumed the general names of GETES, GOTHs, and GERMANS, probably from their successful valour; of ALEMANS, or All-men, either from a confederacy of tribes, or to express emphatically their virility; and of FRANCES or Freemen, to distinguish themselves from the slaves whom they vanquished. About 360 years after this period they began to settle Thrace, Illyricum, Greece, and Asia Minor, under many denominations; and in 300 years, or 1500 before Christ, they had completed the settlement of these countries. They peopled Greece under the name of ΠΕΛΛΑΣΓΟΙ, or *Pelægi*. Our immediate ancestors then, the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons, though thirteen hundred miles distant from these, being of the same race, must have had an homogeneous speech; and it is curious to observe the analogy preserved in two such distant languages, in defiance of the influence of

of time and place ; and the extremely dissimilar accidents that each must have encountered in its progress from elementary rudeness to refinement. This analogy however, at the close of the eighteenth century, has betrayed classical and philological pedants into the puerile absurdity of deriving pure English words, such as *Man, Father, Mother, Fire, Moon, Earth, Water, &c. &c.* from Greek fountains ; never thinking that these, with their correspondent terms in the Greek, should be referred to a common origin*.

The Scythians gradually advancing westward, and driving the Celts before them, had peopled all Germany and Scandinavia, Pannonia and Noricum, and arrived at the Rhine and Alps about 500 years before the Christian æra. In the consulship of Metellus and Carbo happened the famous irruption of the Cimbri, and Teutones or Germans, which threatened the extinction of the Roman republic. These Cimbri, the inhabitants of Jutland and Denmark, Mr. Pinkerton takes to have been the original Celtic natives of that peninsula, then expelled for the first time by the Scandinavian Goths, whose posterity still occupy it. But I am rather inclined to the opinion of the learned translator of Mallet, in believing them Germans, whose ancestors had expelled the original Celts some ages before : because, had they been Celts, it is not probable that they would have associated with the Teutones, the hereditary and implacable enemies of the Celtic name ; nor would they have obtained a free passage through Germany, to invade Gaul and Italy.

But there are two other genera or races of men in Europe, though little distinguished by emigration or conquest. The

* “ It may be confidently asserted that no person can thoroughly understand the English language who does not trace it up to the *Greek* : —thus, for instance, every one knows the meaning of the following words, being part of a lady’s dress, viz. her *cap, handkerchief, apron, ruffles, lace, gown, and sash* ; or the following, being part of the furniture of her work-basket, *rapper, silk, thread, scissors, needles, pins* : —thus every one knows the meaning of these expressions, *the deuce take it ; such a thing is. spick and span new* : —every one knows the meaning of these words, *bridle, saddle, stirrup, whip, boots, spurs, and journey* ; but does every one know the derivation of those words, that all and each of them are Greek ? ”

“ But there are words in our language that continue to wear so uncouth an appearance, as would require more than an *Oedipus* to develop and disentangle them from their present ænigmatical disguises. Thus the expressions *hot-cockles, scratch-cradle, link-boy, boggle-boe, haüt-gölt, bon-môt, kick-shaws, Crutchbed-friars*, and innumerable others, that can only be explained by their etymology ; every one of which is Greek. (*Lemon’s English Etymologies, Preface.*)

first of these, called by the ancients *SARMATÆ*, are supposed to have been the original possessors of South-west Tartary; but who, expelled by the Tartars about 1000 years A. C. have occupied all Siberia, Russia, Poland, and a territory between the Save and the Danube. These speak the Slavonian, a language as radically different from all the dialects of the Gothic as the Celtic is. The second, and last in the order here adopted, is that of the *IBERI*, an African race, who, invading Spain before the time of history, subdued its Celtic natives, and from some districts exterminated them. Part of the Iberian language remains in the Gascunian, or Basque, and Mauretanian.

To return to the subject of the Goths and their progress. We see that, not long before the time of Cæsar, the Rhine proving too feeble a barrier to restrain these warlike nations, they had occupied the modern countries of Alsace, Lorraine, and Flanders, under the general denomination of *GERMANS*. But, with due submission to his great authority, I think Pinkerton presumes too much, in affirming that all the *Belgæ* of Gaul were Germans. That the Belgians were a mixed people, may be inferred from Cæsar; and from Tacitus, who says explicitly, that the "Treverians and Nervians (nations inhabiting Belgic Gaul) passionately aspired to the reputation of being descended from the Germans, since by the glory of this original they would escape all imputation of resembling the Gauls in person and effeminacy:" and from the anecdote recorded by Suetonius of Caligula; that he caused certain Gauls to be taught the German language, by way of qualifying them to personate captives in his theatrical triumph.

About 300 years before our æra, the island of Britain was peopled with Gauls from the neighbouring continent, in consequence of the Scythian pressure on the east. We find among these a powerful people occupying a considerable section of the island, and even settling in Ireland, under the name of *Belgæ*; doubtless of the same race, whatever it were, with the people of the same name on the continent. And Mr. Pinkerton, assuming as a postulate that the *Belgæ* were Germans, concludes that the foundation of the modern English language was antecedent to the arrival of the Saxons, and that it should be called Anglo-Belgic, instead of Anglo-Saxon. About the same period, this author dates the arrival in North Britain of the *PICKS*, a nation of Scandinavian Goths from Norway; and thus satisfactorily accounts for the modern Scottish being a dialect of the same language with our own. He shews too that they were the
same

same people with the *Peukini*, towards the mouth of the Danube; and that what we call the Highlanders, were a colony of Belgic Irish, under the name DALRIADS; who by long residence in Ireland had adopted the Gaëlic language and manners of the more numerous natives. He derives withal the name of SCOT from *Scyth* or *Scythian*, in allusion to the Piks*.

THE progress of the Goths after the Christian æra belongs strictly to the geography of the middle ages. But that I may not interrupt the continuity of the series, I shall give the principal events of it here.

A. D. 250. the Getæ, or parental Goths, passed the Tyras or Dneister; and, after ravaging the Dacia of Trajan, passed the Danube into Thrace. About the year 260 the Causi, Cherusci, and Catti, with many smaller nations, forming a great league under the general name of FRANCES, conquered Gaul. In the beginning of the fifth century, the Ostrogoths or eastern Getæ, Langobards, and other Suevian nations, seized upon Italy; and the Visigoths or Western Getæ, and Vandals, upon Spain. But the numbers of these nations respectively being inconsiderable, when compared with the inhabitants of the several countries that they conquered, the language and manners of the vanquished have in a great degree prevailed, as in all similar cases they have ever done.

In the year 449 the Jutes, the principal nation of the Cimbrian Chersonese, arrived in Britain; soon after them came the Saxons; and the Angles last of all. These, combined, reduced their compatriots the Belgæ (if such they were) to a servile condition; they being the *Villani* and *Coloni* of the Domesday Book, according to Pinkerton. However this be, it is certain that they cut to pieces all the remaining inhabitants between the Tweed, the Severn, and the boundary of Cornwall; and, by substituting their own language for the British, imposed the last and most awful memorial of conquest and desolation. In the mountains of Wales, as we call it, it is well known that the

The reader will perceive that this account of the Piks and Scots contravenes in some degree the notes extracted from the Macphersons, to illustrate the subject. The truth is, that the sheets containing them were printed off before the expediency of this preliminary exposition suggested itself. But, as most controversy promotes the cause of truth, it is hoped that by this apparent contradiction the student will be induced to consult the principal authors here cited, if he be not already acquainted with them; having in mind that whatever is worth considering, is worth investigating; for suspense is an uneasy state, but the mind reposes with confidence in the certainty of Truth.

Celts, or rather a fragment of that division of them called *Cym-bri*, still retain with their ancient manners, their language, which they call *Cymraeg*; denominating the English nation *Sasseneah*, or Saxon; and its language *Sassneag*. The face of nature in Cornwall, more favourable to commerce and communication of every kind than that of Wales, afforded entrance to the English language, which, after thirteen ages of gradual progress, has at length prevailed, almost to the extinction of the native tongue. Fugitives from the southern shores of Britain found an asylum on the opposite coast of the continent; calling their colony by the name of the island which they had abandoned. And the posterity of these Bretons are still distinguished from their mixed neighbours as well by originality of language as by characteristic manners.

The next remarkable expedition of the Goths was from Norway, under Rollo; who, to escape the tyranny of Harold Harfagre, the king, embarked with his followers; and after making an unsuccessful attempt on England, invaded Neustria, as it was then called, ravaged the north of France, besieged Paris, and, after various success, finally established himself in the dukedom of Normandy, or the country of Northern-Men, having his possession ratified by treaty in the year 912. These Normans were Piks, according to Pinkerton; who thus accounts for the name of Pikardie, which was one of their conquests.

But the oppression of Harold Harfagre was productive of other effects than wars and conquests. In the year 874, a colony under the conduct of a hero named Ingulph, braving the utmost rigour of the elements, settled in the uninhabited and volcanic island of Iceland; and thereby exhibited an example the most admirable upon record of what human genius, courage, and perseverance, can achieve. For, in a land scarcely habitable through the eternal conflict between Fire and Ice, they digested a wise and equal government; and became not more distinguished for an implacable enmity to tyrants, than for the successful cultivation of every species of polite literature.

Having thus conducted our ancestors from their primitive seats to their final establishments in the west, it remains for me to give some intimation of the erroneous opinions on the subject that have hitherto been adopted by the learned.

The dreams of Jornandes, and other authors of his benighted age, that find in Scandinavia the hive of the Gothic nations, have been for some time so fully exploded as to render further refutation inept. But we have not been without dreamers in
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the noon of the eighteenth century. Peloutier, a French writer, and the first I believe who treated the matter in a modern language, takes it for granted that there were but two original races in Europe, CELTS and SARMATIANS. The ancient Germans, the memory of whose manners Tacitus has immortalized, he mistakes for the first; and the Franks, who communicated their name to his country, for the second. The mistakes of an author of great name will propagate mistakes almost without end: accordingly we see Mallet, a citizen of Geneva, one of the preceptors of the prince of Denmark, and member of many academies, in his work on northern antiquities, confounding the ancient Scandinavians with the Celts throughout. But this is less to be wondered at, as he is convicted by his translator of ignorance in the language of the people whose antiquities he discusses. But these are instances of discretion, compared to *Memoires de la Langue Celtique, par Mons. BULLET, Besançon, 1754, 3 vols. folio*; where this egregious etymologist traces English names of places compounded of such appellative words as *land, brook, marsh, well, high, north, hill, dale, wood, ford, street, bridge, &c. &c.* to Celtic roots; a conduct of which the slightest acquaintance with the vocabulary of the English language would have taught him the absurdity*. When an opinion flatters the vanity of men, it is the practice rather to promote than to examine it. It is not therefore surprising to see this error of the universality of the Celtic origins, as it was adopted by such respectable writers as the two Macphersons, mislead the dunces of the Celtic school in Wales and Ireland. The mention made by some of the ancient authors of the Teutonic and Sarmatian nations sometimes acting in concert, may have induced those modern writers to confound them in one.

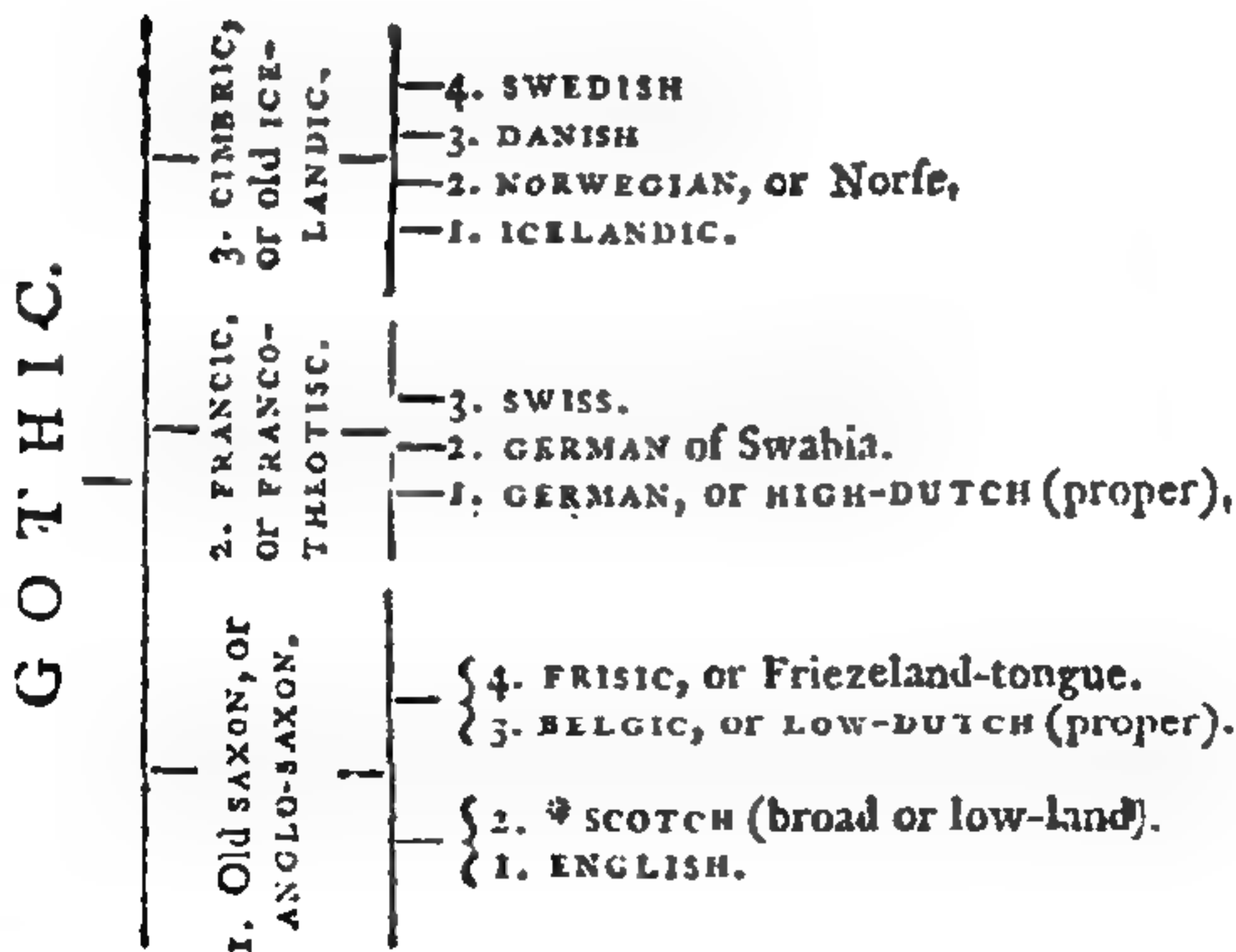
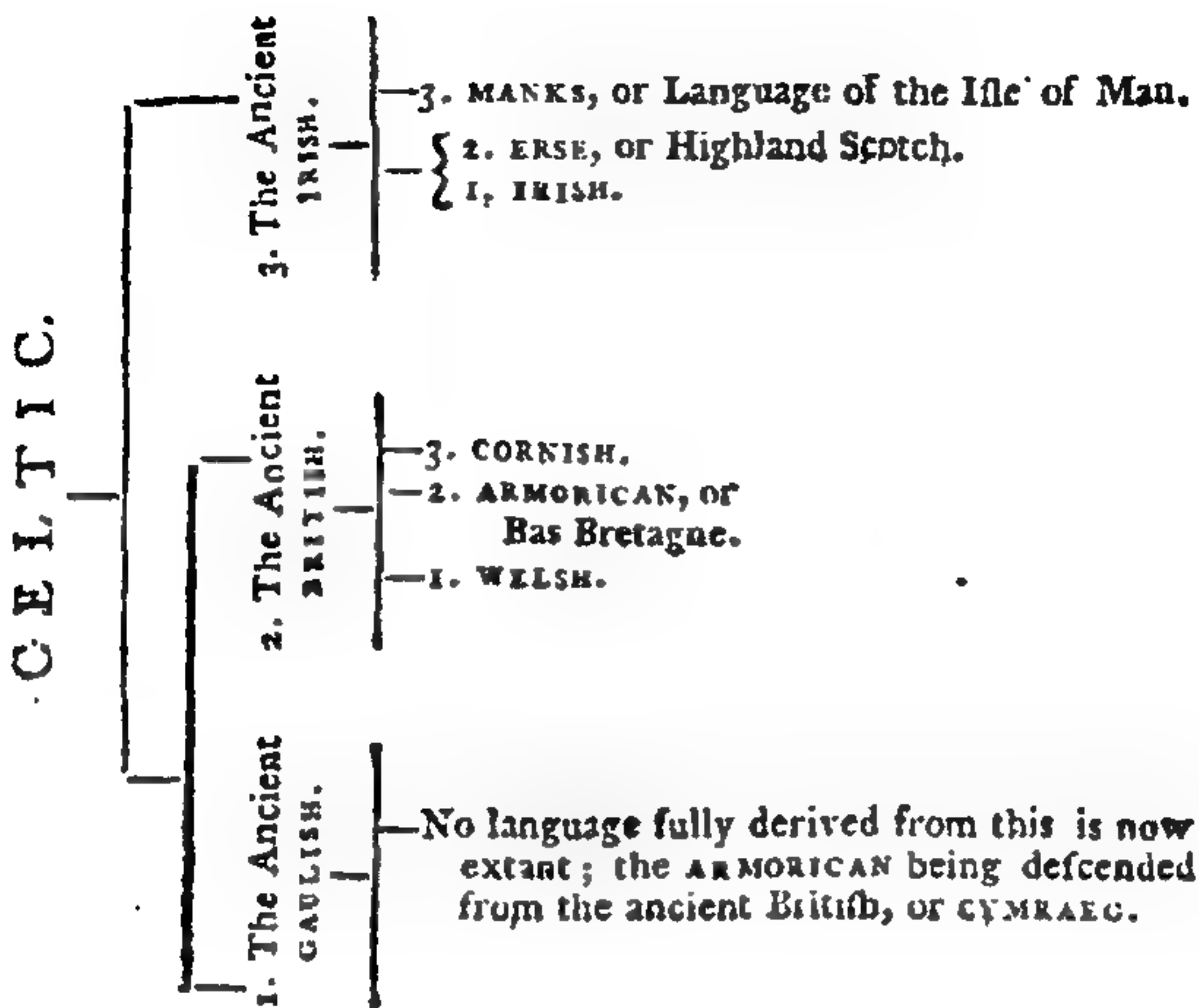
* Examples:—“ACTON (Oak-Town), from *Ac*, a river, and *Ton*, an habitation. ASTON (East-Town), from *As*, a river, and *Ton*, an habitation. AUKLAND (Oak-Land), from *Oc*, a little hill, *Lan* a river, and *D*, or *Dy*, two. DICH-MARSH, *Dich* from *Dicblud*, borne, and *Mar*, water, (quasi) land borne up by water. HIGHAM (High-home), from *I*, a river, and *Cam* in composition *Gam*, a bending. NORTHAMPTON (North-home-town), from *Nor*, the mouth (of a river), *Tan*, a river, and *Ton*, an habitation. NORTHILL, (North-hill) from *Nor*, the mouth, and *Tyle*, an habitation. RINGWOOD, from *Ren*, a division, *Cw*, a river, and *Hed*, a forest. STANFORD, (Stone or Stonyford) from *Stan*, the mouth of a river, and *For*, pronounced *For*, near. STRATTON, (Street-Town) from *Strat*, land near a river, and *Ton*; or from *Ster*, rivers, *At*, a junction, and *Ton*. UXBRIDGE, (Ouse-Bridge) from *Uc*, river, and *Brig*, division.” *Risum teneatis?*

And

And the Celtic names still remaining of rivers, forests, lakes, fens, and mountains, in all the countries once possessed by Celts, seem to favour the delusion of the Celts being the ancestors of the modern inhabitants of Europe. More improbable hypotheses have been formed on weaker premises. But the best informed authors among the ancients, and who expressly wrote upon the subject, explicitly describe the Celts and Germans as people distinguished from each other by the remotest dissimilitude of customs, and complexion of character, religion, and language. The first being remarked for levity, vanity, petulance, and impetuous though transitory in bravery; the second, for gravity, modesty, phlegm, and deliberate fortitude. And these qualities, notwithstanding the influence of civilization, arts, and identity of religion, still continue to distinguish us from the posterity of the Celtic nations of the continent, though half their blood be Gothic *. But as language is the strongest and most permanent moral evidence of the origin of nations, I shall transcribe, for the satisfaction of my readers, a genealogy of the several dialects of the two great parent languages, from the translator of Mallet.

* Mr. James Macpherson, himself a Celt, thus testifies of the Celtic character:—"Fickleness and levity (says he) are the natural consequences of their warmth of disposition. Men of vivacity, and subject to passion, are for the most part inconstant, changeable, rash, curious, credulous, and proud. All the branches of the Celtic nation determined suddenly upon affairs of the greatest moment, and placed the foundation of actions of the last importance upon uncertain rumours and vague reports. Their violence in rushing into new projects could only be equalled by their want of perseverance in any plan. The tide seldom ran long in one direction; it was always with them a precipitate ebbs, or a tempestuous flow." And after expatiating on the credulity, curiosity, and hyperbolical pride of the old Celts, he proceeds:—"These are the most striking features of the ancient inhabitants of Britain. To any man acquainted with the nature and genius of the unmixed part of the posterity of the *Celtae* in the northern division of this island, the authorities at the bottom of the page are superfluous. He will be convinced of the justice of the description, by the observations which he himself has made; and he will be at the same time surprised to see the accuracy with which the authors of Rome have drawn the portrait of our ancestors."

Compare this character with that of the unmixed progeny of the Goths; the Germans and Low Dutch, as well as the Swedes and Danes; and even with that of the English!



* It is evident that if the Picks came from Scandinavia (as I think Pinkerton has sufficiently proved), the broad scotch should be placed in this table, as a 5th dialect of CIMBRIC, or old ICELANDIC.

The translator before mentioned then proceeds to give specimens of all these dialects; exhibiting as well a most intimate analogy between those of the same family respectively, as the utmost dissimilitude from those of the other.

THE Translator and Editor, desirous of affording to this Edition every illustration of which the work is susceptible, having in vain enquired for an authentic Memoir of the Life of the Author, must content himself with giving the translation of a Paper containing an account of his Works, prefixed to the folio Edition of his Atlas, in form of an Advertisement.

THE curious and learned well know to what degree of perfection the late Mr. D'Anville has carried Geography. But the world in general may be informed that he was animated by a passionate zeal from his earliest youth for this science exclusively; and that a natural sagacity, and sound judgment, accompanied him to the study of it, which he pursued with indefatigable diligence for near seventy years. During this time he made a collection amounting to more than ten thousand charts, of which above five hundred were manuscript: and it may be said that the mass of information alone resulting from the combination and collation of these, has put an immense interval between him and all those who have preceded in the same career. One may judge by the works, full of curious research, that are due to him; by the quantity of learned and judicious memoirs furnished by him to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; and by the multitude of excellent charts of geography, as well ancient as modern, with which he has enriched the world. The erudition of his maps, the abundance of objects, the scrupulous exactitude of his positions, the neatness and perspicuity of his designs, and the beauty of their execution, give them a decided superiority over all that hitherto have been published. Their merit is universally acknowledged, as well by foreign nations as by France. Hence the continual eagerness of the learned of Europe to possess them, of the most skilful geographers to choose them for models, and of compilers of maps to copy them in preference to all others.

All these considerations have induced the publisher to preserve separately the geographic charts of this learned and ingenious author, and to vend them unmixed with any others. It is therefore that the public is apprised that the Sieur De-manne, who published these charts for fifteen years under the immediate inspection of the author, still continues to publish them at the same price as usual. And it being supposed that the world will be curious to know their titles, the following detail is annexed.

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Roman mile of 1000 Roman paces, or 756 Parisian toises	-	1611.54
Olympic stadium making the eighth part of a Roman mile	-	201.44
Stadium making the tenth part of a Roman mile	- - -	161.15
Stadium making the 1100 part of a degree	- - -	111.2
Gallic league equal to 1500 Roman paces	- - -	2417.31
Germanic rastra, or modern ordinary league of France, equal to two Gallic leagues	- - - - - }	4834.62
Persian parasanga equal to 3 Roman miles	- - -	4834.62
Ægyptian schoene equal to 4 Roman miles	- - -	6446.16
Jewish mile, or sabbatical journey, composed of 2000 Hebrew cubits, rated at $94\frac{1}{2}$ toises	- - - - -	201.44
Jewish risin, of which risins $7\frac{1}{2}$ were equal to a Roman mile	-	214.87
Modern French league of 2500 toises	- - -	5329.16
Modern Greek mile of 7 Olympic stadia	- - -	1410.08
Great Arabian mile employed in Palestine in the time of the crusades, rated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ Roman mile	- - - - - }	2417.31
British statute mile	- - - - -	1760.

THE

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

I UNDERTAKE, says a geographer of antiquity, to describe the World ; a work filled with difficulties, and susceptible of no elegance of style *. But when we apply to study to acquire knowledge, we ought, to the desire of gratifying our own curiosity, to join the motive of being of some utility, if possible, to the public. After having in the course of fifteen years, under the incitement and auspices of Monseigneur the late Duke of Orleans, and those of the prince his son, given charts, more ample than any preceding, of the four parts of the world, followed by a map of the two hemispheres, I have devoted myself to the composition of a second series, reserved for ancient geography ; an object that has ever been dear to me. It would appear superfluous to recommend particularly what is generally acknowledged ; the necessity of being instructed in this Geography to read ancient history with profit.

* *Orbis scitum discere aggredior, impeditum opus, & facundiæ minimè capax.* POMPONIUS MELA. D.

At the head of this series is a general chart of the *Orbis Veteribus notus*, or the World known to the Ancients; followed by the *Orbis Romanus*, in two parts, east and west, in which the objects are more exactly and explicitly detailed than in the maps hitherto published of that empire. These divisions of the Roman world are presented under a point of view adapted to the principal state of Geography in Antiquity, rather than to the modification of it in a posterior age, when the provinces, multiplied almost to infinity, had obliterated the traces of their primitive partitions. The extent of the ancient world beyond the limits of these two parts, offers scarcely any other detail than the means of placing, with some certainty, what the general chart of it expresses. Thus I may flatter myself with having furnished a considerable quantity of geography, in the small compass of three sheets. But there are countries which make so great a figure in ancient history as to require to be treated separately, and in a manner that will leave less to desire concerning them. Ancient Gaul is particularly interesting to a Frenchman. It is enough to name Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, and Palestine, to recognize the theatres where the important scenes were performed that compose the subject of history. There are then as many particular maps in this collection as may be thought sufficient to represent whatever is more or less detailed in ancient Geography.

These

These several maps in the hands of many persons have occasioned a wish for some written work that might create an interest in consulting them. Among these persons are some of a sex whose curiosity, well meriting applause on such a subject, it becomes a duty to gratify. There has hitherto appeared no treatise that seems to hold the place of what is here offered to the public. The learned indeed may find little trouble in turning over the two weighty quartos of Celarius. But in his work, though very laudable, the want of a sufficient acquaintance with modern Geography deprives the ancient of the light which it has often occasion for, to ascertain or to rectify it. For we may accuse the geographers of antiquity of appearing sometimes to offend in the face of day with respect to location; the examination of which ought to accompany, as much as possible, the study of their works.

In forming an abridgment I perceive all the difficulty attached to this species of labour. I did not willingly consent to make the context dry and jejune. On the other hand, it required an effort to resist a natural ambition to enrich the composition of it. To fix the attention of the reader to principal objects, the body of the work is not overcharged with too great a detail; a table in form of a simple nomenclature being annexed, which will furnish to it an ample supplement. The regions on which the ancient Geography receives most light from actual observation

are those that most contribute to the multiplicity of this nomenclature. Besides, there are countries which were much richer in their ancient state than they are in the modern : therefore it cannot be expected that an indication of correspondent positions will be diffused equally through the whole work. I am not a little solicitous with regard to Asia. But some persons have been willing to testify that they have observed more erudition displayed therein than appears in the work in general : and I am inclined to think that it is fitting it should be so ; since the want of exposition may be greater on the subject of that continent than of Europe.

The study of a book of this nature requires indispensably the concomitant contemplation of maps : but what would be the number of morsels dispersed through such a work, were they to be made correspondent with the number of particular regions which so vast a space as that described therein comprehends ? It is not a book of mere amusement, to be taken up wherever it is found. Serious as it is however, it may be easily accompanied with a roll of charts, or a portfolio that contains them. One cannot be too sensible of the advantage of rendering familiar to the eye the situation, the extent, and the general connection of the respective contiguous parts, rather than having them disjointed, and represented under various scales, which in such case would be inevitable : so that to acquire a competent idea of their re-union
and

and conformity, a laborious application would become necessary : and withal there would not result from them the same effect that a frequent and reiterated inspection of the same plate produces on the understanding.

Another article on which it is necessary to be undeceived, is the expectation of having maps wherein the modern geography is applied to the ancient, or rather confounded with it. But what is practicable with certain individual places, by inscribing on them a plurality of names, is by no means so with countries whose limits do not correspond. If a name having something in common, as the name of Guienne with that of the ancient Aquitaine, from which it is known to be derived, does not fall upon the same extent of country ; or if this extent is not nearly equal, as that of Provence compared with the ancient Roman Province in Gaul, how could the countries be delineated that have nothing analogous in their ancient and modern state ? I have seen persons who think it feasible to publish a repetition of each map in different colours, not perceiving the difficulty of the execution, and the two-fold expence. Besides, to make instruction too easy, is to injure it fundamentally ; for knowledge to be profitable must cost some pains in the acquisition. The correspondence of ancient with modern Geography will be sufficiently developed and illustrated, by comparing the modern maps with the ancient : and as both series are on the same plan,
the

the comparison will not be difficult. There will moreover result to the student the advantage of familiarising himself, at the same time, with the one as well as the other state of Geography.

To have exhibited every place with a citation of the author in whose works the notice of it is found, would not have suited the plan of a Compendium ; though such citation I have deemed indispensable in certain cases. The tenour of this work should not resemble the dissertations, such as may be seen in the memoirs communicated to the academy of which I have the honour to be a member, however difficult it be to avoid equally the same tone of discussion. In presenting an edifice of vast extent, one conceals as much as possible the view of the whole scaffolding, and the almost infinite detail of materials which served to erect it, and to fill it at the same time with the multitude of objects which it ought to contain.

Those to whom a sort of caprice in the alteration of names is not familiar, from a want of recognition of certain relations whereby analogy is preserved in such alteration, will see perhaps with some surprise that names apparently dissimilar are given as correspondent.

I hope that eyes almost darkened by long study, as well as by the projection of a great number of maps, many of which have not been engraved, may yet permit me to follow this epitome of ancient Geography with another work, which might be intitled STATES

FORMED IN EUROPE AFTER THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE WEST. This change of scene representing the revolution in Geography, and prepared from historical documents, appears the more interesting to consider, as it serves for the foundation of the present state of things.

ORBIS VETERIBUS NOTUS.

Auctore D'Anville.



COMPENDIUM

OF

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

BY ancient Geography we understand whatever the Greek and Roman writers have left us upon that subject. Time has prescribed to its progress distinct and successive periods. The information contained in the poems of Homer makes the first age, if I may so speak, of this Geography. Greece, and the neighbouring shores of Italy, part of Asia, and a small portion of Africa towards Egypt, composed the whole of its object, which received no considerable aggrandizement till the conquests of Alexander. The Greeks before that period had no knowledge of India but its name, and that of the Indus: and they would have remained equally ignorant of the west, if some of their historians had not mentioned the navigation of the Phœnicians

B

cians

cians towards the southern shores of Iberia or Spain. Establishments formed in Italy and in Germany by Celtic nations, had diffused their name before Gaul, whence they issued, was known. The Roman domination, when it extended itself in the west, and towards the north of Europe, made us acquainted with the different countries of it. The parts of Asia and of Africa subjected to the same power became also much better known than they had been hitherto. Thus what, according to some ancient writers, we may call the Roman world, makes the principal part of ancient geography, and that which is detailed with most minuteness and precision. Nothing more contributed to retard any improvement of the ancients in geography, than the opinion that the earth was habitable only in temperate regions; for, according to this system, the torrid zone was a barrier that permitted no communication between the northern temperate zone, which they inhabited, and the southern. Their intelligence being thus confined to a band or zone, they might with propriety call extension from west to east, length, or *longitude*; and the more contracted space from north to south, width, or *latitude*. Strabo, the most illustrious geographer of antiquity, was not undeceived in this opinion, which circumscribed the object of his science ;

science ; he, nevertheless, extended it to some regions beyond the Tropic. Ptolemy expanded its limits, and even advanced beyond the Equinoxial Line. The Ganges, which bounded the investigations of Strabo, was not the line that terminated the geography of Ptolemy. Navigation had opened the way through the ulterior countries as far as that of the *Sinæ*, which we shall make known in the sequel of this work : but at the same time there will be seen how much must be rescinded from the extension which Ptolemy takes in longitude to this extremity of the ancient geography towards the east. *The Chart of the World known to the Ancients*, wherein it has been deemed expedient to delineate only the countries which really appertain to the subject of the title, will shew at one view all that antiquity was acquainted with in Asia and Africa ; which, more vast than Europe, left to an after age the discovery of the remoter regions of these great continents.

The division of the world into three parts, Europe, Asia, and Africa, is of the highest antiquity. But before entering into a detail of the countries contained in each of those parts, it is proper, for the better understanding of ancient geography, to receive some general ideas of two

articles which refer to the universality of its object. The first of these regards the regions and names of the winds according to the ancients : the other the itinerary measures which they made use of. With respect to the winds, we shall find them designed in the map of the ancient world in a greater number than is thought necessary to report here. We know that the equator, and the axis of the world from one pole to the other, determined the four principal regions of the winds, which are called cardinal. The east, named *Subsolanus*, as being under the rising sun, takes, for the same reason, the appellation of *Apeliotes* among the Greeks. The west was called *Favonius*, or *Zephyrus* : *Septentrio* was denominated *Aparetias* by the Greeks ; and the *Notus* with them answers to the *Auster*, or south wind of the Romans. *Boreas*, or *Aquilo*, which sometimes appears to be figuratively used to signify the northern climates of the earth, was more precisely ranged between the north and east, holding nearly the same place with one of the four winds called * collateral. The *Eurus*, or

Ful-

* Improperly, however ; for how can lines converging to a central point be said to be parallel or collateral ? I would have translated it *radial*, had I been warranted in the use of the word

by

Vulturnus, had the same relative position between the east and south. The *Corus*, which the Greeks named *Argestes*, answers to our Maestral, between the north and west. The *Africus*, or south-west, was denominated *Libs* by the Greeks, among whom Africa was called *Libya*; whence the present name *Lebêche* in the navigation of the Mediterranean is derived. Among the winds peculiar to different countries we shall only mention the *Cirtius* of Gaul, named *Iapax*, at the extremity of Italy, which is * our *Vent de Cers*,

by any authority; and then it would only have expressed a *property*, not a *difference*; for the cardinal winds are also radial, or radii of the great circle.

* The Abbé le Sadde of Avignon, in his *Life of Petrarch*, observes that this wind is frequently confounded with the *Vent de Bise*. They are both owing to the same natural causes, and both blow with the same impetuosity.

The *Cers* is occasioned by the mountains of Cevennes, the *Bise* by those of Vivarez and the Alps. The *Cers* sweeps the coast of Languedoc from Toulouse as far as Adge, where it loses itself in the sea; while the *Bise*, coming down the valley formed by the bed of the Rhône, blows over Provence as far as Nice, and is more likely to have been the *Iapax*. The *Cers* is said to derive its name from *cyrch*, a Celtic word signifying violence; and the *Bise* from a word in the same language, denoting darkness, because the north is the region of darkness at the season when this wind is most prevalent. The rhomb of

Cers, blowing from the north-west. That which is frequently found in ancient writers under the name of *Etesiaë*, or the Etesian winds, did not denote a particular region of the world, but a regular wind at a certain season, varying its point in the horizon from the north to the west.

Among the itinerary measures, none more frequently presents itself than the Roman mile, which, composed of a thousand paces of five Roman feet, makes a measure equivalent to seven hundred and fifty-six of our toises * ; the Roman foot being somewhat inferior to that of Paris. The employment of the stadium is scarce less frequent ; but a specific distinction between the different lengths of stadia does not appear to have been hitherto known in geography. The Greek

the *Cers* is from the north-west to the south-west ; that of the *Bise* from the north-east to the north-west.

Many ancient writers mention the effects of this furious wind. The poet Æschylus, in his tragedy of Prometheus, makes Hercules say that he was incommoded by it in crossing the Plaine de Crau, near Arles. Diodorus Siculus, and Strabo, in his fourth book, speak of its violence ; and Seneca reports that Augustus, during his residence in Gaul, dedicated a temple to it, because of its salubrious effects on the atmosphere. *Divus Augustus templum illi dum in Galliâ moraretur et vovit et fecit. Seneca, Quest. l. 50.*

* The toise of Paris is 76.74 English inches.

stadium, making the eighth part of a mile, had in truth prevailed over the other measures of the stadium: and it was not without a sedulous commensuration of the distances given in stadia to spaces locally correspondent, that a measure was discovered that could not be estimated at more than the tenth of a mile: and again another stadium, which appears of still more ancient use, that is not more than two thirds of the last-mentioned. So that in the chart of the ancient world there will be found three scales of stadia of extremely wide proportions between themselves. The Persians made use of the parasang; the length of which appeared equal to thirty of those stadia whereof a mile contained ten. Ægypt employed a measure called schène, composed of sixty of the shortest stadia, commensurate with four Roman miles. The Roman domination in Gaul had permitted that nation to use in all its provinces, except the Narbonoise, the measure peculiar to it, the *leuca*, or league, which was then only equal to fifteen hundred Roman paces; but since assuming double that extent, in conformity to a Germanic measure called a *rosta*, has become the common league of France, equal to three Roman miles, or about the twenty-fifth part of a degree of the

meridian. And a more analytic detail belongs only to a particular treatise on itinerary measures.

It is still to the purpose of this exordium to take a general and transient view of the seas. The whole expanse of those which envelope the continent of the earth was comprised in the name of Ocean. In this extent the sea washing the shores of Africa towards the west, and near the place where mount Atlas elevates itself, acquired the name of *Mare Atlanticum*; and which, from its extremely western situation, is called by the Arabs the Dark Sea. But this name of Atlantic Sea is not yet out of use in geography. Another great division of the ocean, which from the eastern coast of Africa stretches to the south of the continent of Asia, and which we call the Indian Sea, was denominated *Mare Erythræum*, or the Red Sea. In the sequestered climates of the north the name of *Mare Pigrum*, or the Torpid Sea, or otherwise of *Mare Concretum*, corresponds with the present appellation of the Icy Sea. The greatest of gulphs that the ocean forms being between the continents of Europe and Africa, and penetrating into Asia, was more familiar to the authors of antiquity than any other sea; and was sometimes denoted by them in the appellation of *Mare Nostrum*, our sea, but
more

more frequently in that of *Mare Internum*, an expression more conformable to the ages of pure latinity than *Mediterranean*, which is indeed of recent date.

It is to a particular description of different countries that an exhibition of other seas and more considerable gulphs is reserved. It may well be presumed that the titles of Europe, Asia, and Africa, will make capital divisions in this work. Under these divisions will be ranged the predominant regions in each ; and these regions will again be found susceptible of subdivisions, as having severally their principal parts.

E U R O P A.

I. HISPANIA.

TARRACONENSIS.

BÆTICA.

LUSITANIA.

II. GALLIA.

NARBONENSIS.

LUGDUNENSIS.

AQUITANIA.

BELGICA.

III. BRITANNIA.

HIBERNIA.

IV. GERMANIA.

SCANDINAVIA.

V. RHÆTIA.

NORICUM.

PANNONIA.

ILLYRICUM.

VI. I T A L I A.

GALLIA CISALPINA.

ITALIA.

SICILIA. CORSICA.

SARDINIA.

VII. G R Æ C I A.

MACEDONIA.

GRÆCIA.

PELOPONNESUS.

CRETA ET CYCLADES.

VIII. *THRACIA.**MŒSIA.**DACIA.*IX. *SARMATIA-**EUROPÆA.*

I.

H I S P A N I A.

PROCEEDING from west to east, Spain presents itself the first in our continent of Europe. It was called *Iberia* by the Greeks, from the river *Iberus*; which, having its mouth in the Mediterranean, must have been better known to early antiquity than the other great rivers of Spain, which discharge themselves into the ocean. From its remote situation towards the west, it acquired also the name of *Hesperia*. It is almost superfluous to say, that, on the side where it is not environed by the sea, it is inclosed by the Pyrenees, which separate it from Gaul. *Iberus*, the Ebro, is the most northern of its rivers. *Durius*, the Duero, or, according to the Portuguese, Doiro; and the *Tagus*, or the Taio, which traverse the middle of this continent, shape their courses almost in a parallel direction towards the west. In the southern part *Anas*, or Guadi Ana, and *Bætis*, which under the denomination of the Maures in Spain assumed the appellation of Guadi-

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I.

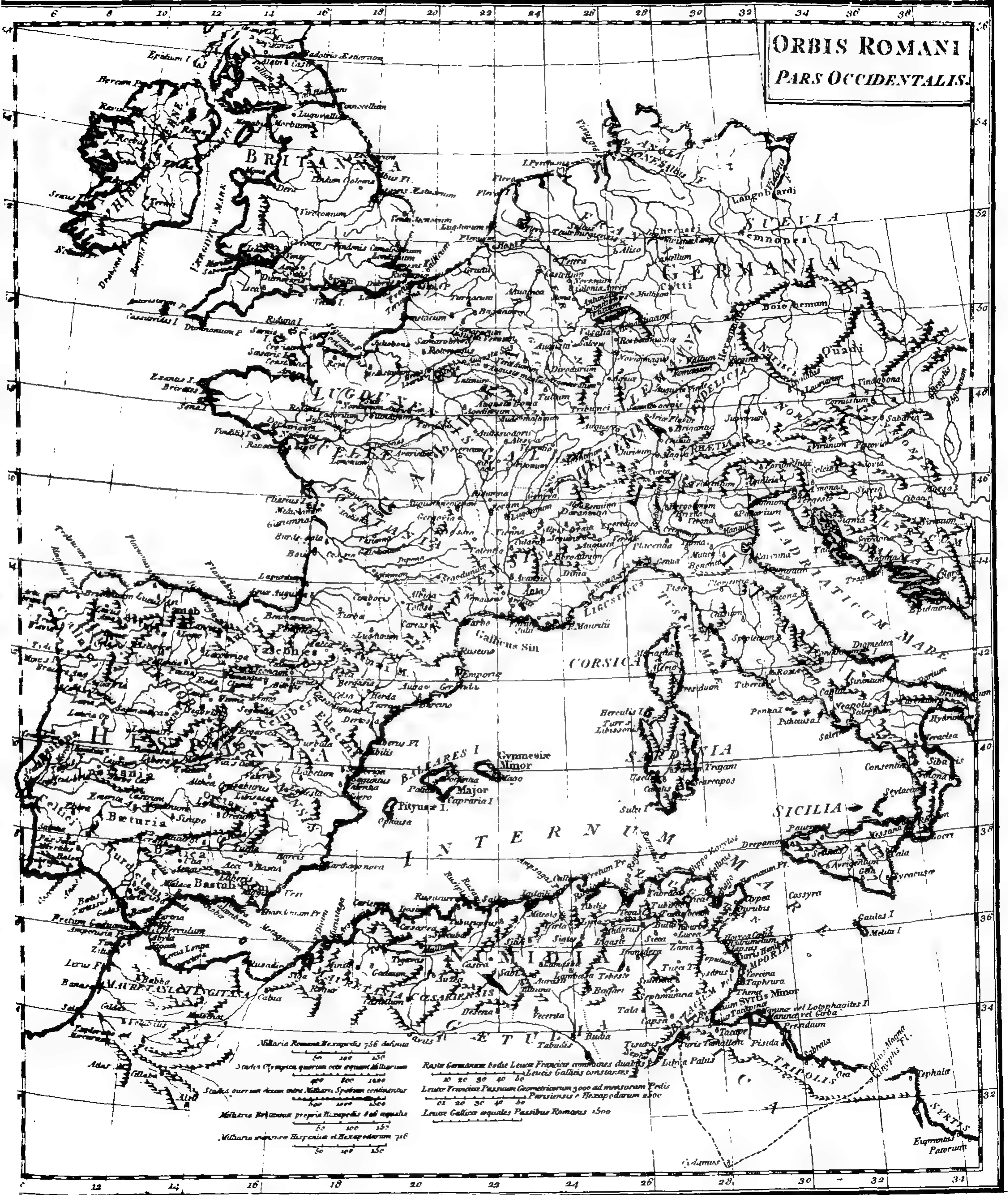
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Guadi-al-Kibir, or the Great River, run more obliquely from the east towards the south. *Sucro*, or the Xucar, which empties itself into the Mediterranean ; and *Minus*, or the Minno (which should be pronounced Migno), having its mouth in the Ocean northward of the Durus, may also be cited here ; omitting at present the mention of other rivers, which will more properly be found in the detail that is to follow. Among the mountains described by the ancients, that of *Idubeda* extends its name to a long chain, which, from the country of the Cantabrians towards the north, continues southward to that of the Celtiberians. *Orcspeda* is a circle of mountains which envelopes the sources of the *Bætis* : and what is now called Sierra Morena derives its name from *Marianus mons*, between Castille and Andalusia. This continent forms many promontories, of which three are sufficiently eminent to be distinguished here : *Charidæum* on the Mediterranean, now Cape Gata ; *Sacrum*, and *Artabrum* or *Nerium*, on the Ocean ; the first of which has taken the name of St. Vincent, and the other that of Finisterre. And these are the features of nature most prominent and remarkable in this country.

The Romans having successfully disputed with
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ORBIS ROMANI PARS OCCIDENTALIS.



the Carthaginians the dominion of Spain, and reduced by long wars the Spanish nations who refused obedience, divided the whole country into two provinces, distinguished by the appellations of *Citerior* and *Ulterior*. Under Augustus, the ulterior province was again parted into two, *Bætica* and *Lusitania*; at the same time that the citerior assumed the name of *Tarraconensis*, from *Tarraco*, its metropolis. This Tarraconoise occupied all the northern part, from the foot of the Pyrenees to the mouth of the Durus, where Lusitania terminated; and the eastern, almost entire to the confines of Bætica, which, deriving this name from the river Bætis, that traversed it during its whole course, extended from the north to the west along the bank of the river Anas, by which it was separated from Lusitania; whilst this last-mentioned province was continued thence to the Ocean, between the mouths of the Anas and Durus. This division of Spain must be regarded as properly belonging to the principal and dominant state of ancient geography. It was not till about the age of Dioclesian and Constantine, when the number of provinces was multiplied by subdivisions, that the Tarraconoise was dismembered into two new provinces; one towards the limits of Bætica, and adjacent to the

Mediterranean, to which the city of *Carthago nova* communicated the name of *Carthaginensis*; the other on the Ocean to the north of Lusitania, and to which the nation of *Callaici*, or *Callæci*, in the angle of Spain which advances towards the north-east, has given the name *Callæcia*, still subsisting in that of *Gallicia*. Independently of this distinction of provinces, Spain under the Roman government was divided into jurisdictions, called *Conventus*, of which there are counted fourteen; each one formed of the union of several cities, who held their assizes in the principal city of the district. We proceed now to a particular description of each province.

TARRACONENSIS.

The country which corresponds with modern Catalonia, on the declivity of the Pyrenees, comprised divers people, whose names and situations may be seen in the map of the western part of the Roman world: but we shall here particularly cite the *Ceretani*, since they have given their name to a district called Cerdagne. A city founded on the coast by the Massilians, under the name of *Emporiæ*, is the first that presents itself among those which are judged proper to be mentioned here,

here, in preference to many others. A wall in this city separated the habitation of the *Indigites*, or natives of the country, from the Greek strangers. The place is known by the name of Ampurias, and the environs are distinguished by that of Ampurdan, which is a depravation of *Pagus Emporitanus*. *Gerunda*, Gironna, is now a place of consideration in this canton. *Ausa*, which gave its name to a people, is Vic de Osona, commonly called Vic. *Barcino*, under the present name of Barcelona, is the reigning city ; but it heretofore yielded this advantage to *Tarraco*, or Tarragona, which still preserves the dignity of a metropolis in the ecclesiastical government. A river, which the sea receives near Barcelona, owes its name of Obrega to that of *Rubricatus*. *Dertosa*, a little above the mouth of the Ebro, is recognised under the name of Tortosa. Further inland, the *Ilergetes*, on the right bank of the *Sicoris*, or the Segro, which discharges itself into the Ebro, possessed *Ilerda*, which an expedition of Cæsar's has rendered famous, and which is still a place of importance under the name of Lerida. Balaguer, higher up the same river, occupies the site of *Bergusia*. Leaving the borders of Catalonia, we must mention *Osca*, or Huesca, in the north of Arragon, and the city of the *Iaccetani*, or

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Jaca,

Jaca, at the foot of the Pyrenees. The modern kingdom of Navarre was the original seat of the *Vascones*, a great nation ; who passing the mountains, gave their name to a province of ancient Gaul. *Pompelo*, or *Pompelona*, on the declivity of the Pyrenees ; and *Calagurris*, or *Calahora*, on the southern bank of the Ebro, were their principal cities. Towards the sources of the Ebro, and reaching to the ocean, dwelt the *Cantabri*, a warlike people, who long defended their liberties*. Divided into many cantons, they extended over Biscay and part of Asturias. We may judge of their ancient ferocity, by what is reported of a people who made part of this nation under the name of *Concani*, that they esteemed the blood of horses a most delicious beverage. A city situated at the foot of the mountains where the Ebro rises, was called *Julio-briga*. Opinions are divided concerning the position of the maritime city called *Flaviobriga*. This termination of *briga*, frequently repeated in names of places in Spain, denotes a city in the language of the country.

To the Cantabrians, towards the west, were contiguous the *Astures*, who had also signalized themselves by a glorious resistance to the Ro-

* *Cantaber serâ domitus catenâ.* HOR.

man yoke. Descending from the mountains to the plain country, we find their city under the name of *Asturica Augusta*, which is still preserved in that of Astorga. A colony established in this canton, and named *Legio Septima Gemina*, is the origin of the city of Leon. One of the principal towns of this nation, and named *Lancia*, was not far distant. We cannot forbear lamenting, that, owing to the little topographical knowledge which Spain has yet afforded us of the kingdoms of Leon and old Castile, we are here deprived of all light to direct us in our search after different places, which, independently of geographical monuments, are mentioned in history in a manner to excite our curiosity. Oviédo, the present capital of Asturias, replaces in dignity, if not precisely in situation, an ancient city called *Lucus Asturum*. The territory of the *Pæfici* was a peninsula, or corner of land, which the cape named De las Penas* terminated, and *Flavionavia* was their city. Finally, the *Callaci* terminated this northern shore of the Tarraconense, which we have but cursorily surveyed. In their territory are recognized two superior cities or capitals of *Conventus*, the one called *Bracara Augusta*, or Braga; the other

* Penas de Puçon.

Lucus Augusti, or Lugo. A promontory, remarkable for being the most elevated land of the continent of Spain towards the north, appearing in antiquity under the name of *Trileucum*, has been changed into that of Ortiguera, or, according to vulgar usage, Ortegal. We have already mentioned *Artabrum*, still more remarkable as answering to Finisterre*. In the interval between these promontories, the position of *Magnus Fortus* seems to have been the same with that of Coruna, and *Brigantium* with that of Betanços. A city named *Iria Flavia* appears to have existed in a place now named Padron. Among several places distinguished by mineral waters, *Aquæ Origines*, and *Aquæ Flaviæ*, have become Caidas d'Orense, and Chavés. *Tyde* is Tui, a little above the mouth of the Minho. Between the Minho and Doiro, a little river named *Limius*, now Lima, was also called *Lethe*, or the river of oblivion, in antiquity. On the Doiro, near to its mouth, *Calle*, called now Porto, is remarkable, by the combination of its ancient and modern name, for giving the denomination of Portugal to a kingdom, which being heretofore limited to the extent of a county or earldom, was conferred on a prince of the house of France by a king of Leon.

* The Land's End.

Ascending the *Durius*, we find the nation of *Vaccæi*, and that of *Arevaci*. Among the cities mentioned by the ancients in the first, and which was contiguous to the *Astures*, *Pallantia* is the easiest recognized under the name of Palentia. A river which traverses this region from north to south, has deduced from the name *Pisoraca* (given by an inscription) that of Pisuerga. It is not well ascertained whether or not Valiadolid, lower down this river, corresponds precisely in situation with that of a city anciently named *Pintia*. Simancas, which is not far distant from it, takes its name from *Septimanca*; the *Arevaci* owing the name which distinguishes them to a river called *Areva*, which falling into the Duero on the south side, divides their territory. Their principal city, if we may judge by the prerogative of a *Conventus*, was *Clunia*; of which vestiges subsist under the name of Corugna, at some distance north of the river, a little above Aranda. Burgos, the present capital of old Castile, cannot be mentioned here, because it only began to appear under the counts that preceded the kings of that country. *Rauda* and *Uxama*, are Roa and Osma. But ascending higher, we find *Numantia* distinguishing itself in renown above all other cities, for a resistance of fourteen years

to the numerous armies of Rome. An historian, a Spaniard * by nation, and who is called *Hispaniæ decus*, the ornament of Spain, attributes the defence of it to the Celtiberians: and a nation under the name of *Pelendones*, towards the sources of the Durius, is mentioned as Celtiberian.

It is upon this river, not far from its origin, and above the city of Soria, that we find the site that Numantia occupied. We must believe that it was replaced by another city of the same name, since there is mention made of its existence many ages after it was destroyed to its foundations by Scipio Emelianus. *Termes*, ally of Numantia, preserves the name of Tiermes without population. In the farthest part of the territory of the Arevacians, *Cauca* and *Segovia* preserve their names. *Segontia*, now Siguenza, at the entrance of New Castile, belonged to the same people. One of the most powerful nations of Spain, and who sustained long wars against the Romans, were the *Celtiberi*; who joining the generic name of their race to the specific one of the nation where they settled †, extended themselves from the right or southern shore of the Ebro, far into the Tarraconense. In the center of

* Florus.

† Celtæ miscentes nomen Iberis. D.

the country, one of their principal cities, named *Ergavica*, was situated among the mountains, near to the little river of Guadiela, which the Taio receives not far from its origin. Approaching the Ebro, *Bilbilis*, the native city of the poet Martial, near a river named *Salò*, now Xalon, is only known by the name of Baubola, in the neighbourhood of a new city constructed by the Maures, called Callatayud. *Turiaso* exists still in Tاراçona; and *Cascanum*, in Cascante, not far distant from it. Towards the southern part of Celtiberia, the position of a colony named *Valeria*, is found under the name of Valera, which is preserved in a small place in a district of New Castile, called La Mancha. And the present name of Iniesta, in the same district, answers to that of *Egelesta*. *Lobetum*, which appears to have had its particular territory between the Celtiberians and the nation we proceed to describe, accords with that of Requena.

Beside the Celtiberians, the *Edetani* stretched from the Ebro to the river *Sucro*, or Xucar. *Cæsaraugusta*, or Saragosa, the capital of a *Conventus*, and which was before named *Salduba*, was at the northern extremity of this great territory; and *Celsa*, which lower down had a bridge over the Ebro, is known by the name of Xelsa. On the

opposite or southern frontier, we distinguish *Saguntus* and *Valentia*. *Saguntus*, destroyed by Hannibal, re-established by the Romans, preserves its vestiges in a place, of which the modern name of Murviedro is formed of the Latin *muri veteres*, old walls. The river which passes by *Valentia*, named heretofore *Turia*, assumed, under the dominion of the Maures, the name of Guadalaviar. In the name of Segorbe, a noted city in the kingdom of Valentia, we recognize that of *Segobriga*, of which there is mention in the detail of cities of the *Conventus Carthaginensis*, as the capital of Celtiberia; which cannot be easily admitted, unless we suppose that the Celtiberians, in the primitive state of their power, controuled the *Edetani*. This name of *Edetani* was formed from that of their capital *Edeta*; which having been also called *Lerida*, still subsists under that name in the parallel of Murviedro, not far from Valencia. The present name of Teruel shews the position of *Turbula*. On the sea-coast, and towards the mouths of the Ebro, dwelt the *Ilercarnes*; to whom *Dertosa* is ascribed. A city in this circuit, named *Ina*, occupied the site of a place now called Xert, in the direction of an ancient way from Dertosa to Saguntus. On the coast is remarked that

that the signification of the Greek denomination of *Chersonesus* subsists in that of *Peniscola*, formed by depravation of the Latin *Peninsula*.

But we must at present return by Celtiberia to enter among the *Carpetani*, whom the Celtiberians had behind them, in the center of the continent of Spain. *Toletum*, Toledo, was their principal city. It is only by conjecture that to Madrid, a new city, is applied the name of *Mantua*, which we find among the ancient towns of this nation. It is agreed to ascribe Alcala, the name of which is Arabic, to *Complutum* in the same territory. *Contrebia*, of which mention is made in history, has left its vestiges in a place called Santavert. The fertile fields of Cumin indicate the *Vicus Cuminarius* to have been Zarza. It appears that the name of the *Olcades*, who had a city named *Altæa*, is preserved in Orgaz; and, if we be not deceived, we discover the name of *Libora* in that of Talavera on the Tagus. Consuegra is evidently the position of *Consaburus*. Towards the sources of the Anas, in a part of Orospeña, were the *Oretani*, who deduced their name from a city called * *Oretum*, the site of which has been brought

* Rather the name of the city from that of the people in this case, and all similar ones.

to light, in a paltry village to which the name of Oreto still remains: we may say also that they reached into Bætica, in possessing *Castulo* on the Bætis. *Laminium*, which was placed not far from the source of the Anas, ought to enter into their territory, rather than that of the *Carpetani*; and *Libisosa* will be found in Lefuza. Advancing at length to the sea, we find the *Contestani* occupying the country which now forms the kingdom of Murcia and the southern part of Valencia. By far the most considerable city in this canton was *Carthago Nova*, or Carthage, which, for the advantage of having a fine port, and by its situation affording always an open entrance into Spain, was constructed by the Carthaginians, and from them taken by the most illustrious of the Scipios. *Sætabis* is Xativa, on a little river which falls into the Xucar. *Dianium*, a maritime city, which communicated its name to a neighbouring promontory, still preserves it in that of Denia. *Lucentum* has subsisted under the name of Licante, which, according to present usage, is Alicante. *Ilicis* is Elche, and *Orcelis* Orihuela. *Vergilia* is applied to the position of Murcia, although there is no mention of this city till after the invasion of the Maures. This maritime shore was called *Spartarius Campus*,

pus, from a species of reeds which grow there in abundance. Another people, the *Bastitani*, extended into this extremity of the Tarraconoise: they appear even to have been entirely comprised in it, although placed beyond the mountain of Orospea, on the sources of the Bætis. This circumstance naturally establishes them in Bætica; in treating of which they will be particularly mentioned. *Ilorcis*, or Lorca, is assigned to this territory.

But before entering upon a description of Bætica, we must speak of the isles adjacent to the Tarraconoise, which, in the augmentation of the number of provinces, assumed the rank of a particular one. The name of *Baleares*, or, according to the Greeks, *Gymnesiæ*, was limited to the two islands of *Major* and *Minor*, Majorca and Minorca. They were occupied by the Phœnicians before the Romans seized them; and their inhabitants, it is well known, were eminently distinguished for their dexterity at the sling. The principal city in the first preserves the name of *Palma*. The position which another city occupied named *Pollentia*, is known near a town constructed by the Maures under the name of Alcudia. As to Minorca, the name of *Portus Magonis*, given to it by a Carthaginian

commander, is but little altered in that of Port Mahon. *Ebusus*, Yviça, and *Ophiusa*, or the * Serpentine, which is Formentera, almost adherent to Yviça, were separate from the Baleares, called in Greek *Pityusæ*, or the Isles of Pines.

BÆTICA.

This province, which, as we have already said, traversed by the river *Bætis*, to which it owed its name, was distinguished from the other provinces of Spain by its richness and fertility. The number of cities which it contained in limits comparatively contracted, and four districts of jurisdictions or conventus, are sufficient testimonies of its abundance and population. It was also the first known by the advantages that the Phœnicians there found for their commerce. Its extent corresponds precisely with that part of Spain which, advanced towards the south, has taken the name of Andalusia, derived from *Vandalusia*, which the Vandals, before they were constrained by the Goths to pass into Africa,

* *Serpentaire* in the original, which signifies a species of plant called Birthwort, or Snakeroot. But whether it obtained its name from its figure, or for abounding in that plant, is submitted to the conjecture of the reader. *Οφις signifies a serpent.

left to this country. Among the people which it comprehended, the *Turdetani* occupied the greatest space in ascending the banks of the Bætis from the sea. Above them were the *Turduli*; and the canton to which the river owes its origin belonged to the *Bastitani*, who appear to have seized upon Bætica, properly so called, if we admit their primitive seat to have been in the Tarraconoise. Along the sea, and within the *Fretum*, or strait, which separates Spain from Africa, were the *Bastuli*, surnamed *Pæni*; which, being the general term for the Phœnician nation, was specially applied to the Carthaginians. A district distant from the sea, and lining the left bank of the Anas, was distinguished by the name of *Bæturia*, without being proper to any particular nation.

To enter into a more minute detail, we shall follow the course of the river from its source in the *Saltus Tugiensis*, which owes its denomination to a place named *Tugia*, now *Toia*. *Basti*, which may have given a name to the *Bastitani*, is *Baza*. *Acci* preserved its name under the Maures in that of *Guadi-Acci*; of which is formed the present name of *Guadix*. A little place called *Cazlona*, on the right bank of the Bætis, shews the situation of *Castulo*, which was a con-

siderable city. A little lower, *Illiturgi* had its position near Andujar. Still descending the same bank, we find *Corduba*, the head of a *Conventus*. It owed its foundation to the Romans, and did not yield in grandeur to any other in *Bætica*. We know that Cordoua since served as a residence for the great Emirs of the Maures, who conquered Spain from the Goths: and this city was otherwise famous for producing the two Senecas and Lucan. At some distance to the left of the Bætis, on the river *Singilis*, now Xenil, *Astigitis*, the principal city of a *Conventus*, subsists in Ecija. *Urso* is Ossuna; and, approaching Seville, we find *Carmona* subsisting under the same name. *Hispalis*, having the same dignity in a *Conventus*, has only preserved its name under the altered form of Sevilla. The ancient position of *Italica*, the native city of the emperor Trajan, will also be found in a place named Sevilla la Vieja, about a league distant, in ascending the river, and upon the opposite side. From above Sevilla, the Bætis, which has at present but one mouth, was continued heretofore by two streams to the sea, embracing an island which in remote antiquity was celebrated under the name of *Tartessus*. *Nebriſſa*, now Lebrixa, and *Aſta*, surnamed *Regia* (of which there

there remains only the name to ground that it occupied), were adjacent to that arm of the Bætis which exists no more. In coasting west of the Bætis we find *Onoba* answering to Moguer; and from the name of *Ilipula* is formed that of Niebla, whose situation is higher up the country. We should here have a great many places to cite, were we to enumerate all that are mentioned by ancient authors in Bætica. We must not omit to mention, however, *Sisapo*, which may be presumed to have been comprised in the limits of Beturia, and noted for its mines of *minium*, or vermilion. The position of this place is sufficiently obvious in the modern name of Almaden, which it received from the Maures; Maaden in the Arabic language being the appellative term for mines.

To conclude what concerns Bætica, we must follow the coast, which leaving the mouths of the Bætis, and making one side of the *Fretum Gaditanum*, becomes at length the shore of the Mediterranean. *Gadir*, or Gades, owed its foundation to the Tyrians, on an island of small extent, but attached to another of greater size by a causey; while this is separated from the continent by a channel like that of a river, at the opening of which towards the sea a holme, or
 infu-

insulated hill, bore a temple dedicated to Hercules, the tutelary divinity of the founders of Cadiz. Its position beyond the strait, and the circumstance of its having one of the finest ports in the known world, were advantages which rendered it a city of high estimation. Receiving new augmentation under the Roman power, it became the capital of a *Conventus*. On the strait the position of *Bælon*, the usual place for embarkation for Tingis, in Africa, is found in the name of Balonia, though now without habitation. We know that the points of the *Fretum*, in entering the Mediterranean, are elevated into two mountains opposite to each other; *Calpe* in Europe, and *Abila* in Africa; and that these mountains were represented as the columns of Hercules, to whose labour is ascribed, in the fables of antiquity, the opening of the strait which afforded entrance to the Ocean. We know also that *Calpe* was called * *Gebel-Tarik* by the Maures; and of this name, by alteration,

* From *gebél*, Arabic for a mountain, and *Tarik*, the name of the commander who led the first expedition of the Maures across this strait in the year 92 of the Hegira, which begins in the month of November, and corresponds with the 710th of the Christian æra.

D'Anville Etats formés en Europe, &c.

is formed the modern one of Gibraltar. At the bottom of a gulph which this mountain covers on the east, there existed heretofore a town called *Carteia*, which appears to have been confounded with that mentioned in antiquity under the name of *Calpe*. Approaching *Malaca*, or Malaga, but at some distance from the sea, *Munda*, which a victory won by Cæsar has rendered famous, still preserves its name; and the modern name of Antequera, further inland, also recalls that of *Anticaria* on a Roman way. Inscriptions which have been found there would induce us to think that it was dependent on *Singilis*, which is thought to have existed on a river of the same name, now called the Xenil, at a place whose modern name is Puente de Don-Gonzalo. The principal city in the interior part of this canton, which corresponds with the kingdom of Grenada, was *Eliberis*, of which a neighbouring mountain retains the name, in that of Sierra Elbira. As to the city of Grenada, which is not far distant, it is to the Maures that it owes its foundation and its sovereignty. The maritime cities of *Menoba*, *Salembina*, and *Abdera*, notwithstanding the mutation of their names, are Almunecar, Salobrena, and Adra. The present name of Almeria, the orthography

D of

of which in the time of the Maures was Merja, or al-Merja, supplies the ancient denomination of *Murgis*. Finally, on the common limits of Bætica and Tarraconensis we find the ruins of a city named *Urci*, not far from Vera, upon the sea.

LUSITANIA.

In the general division of Spain into provinces, we have seen that this, which remains to be described, extended itself from the river Anas to the Durus, in passing along the shores of the Ocean. The *Tagus*, or Taio, which bisecting this extent of country in its course, separated two great nations. The *Lusitani*, whose name makes that of the entire province, occupied the division north of the river; but in their primitive state being only bounded by the Durus, they encroached on the territory which, in the extent given to the Tarraconensis, had belonged to the *Callaici*. The Roman yoke was an advantage to this Lusitanian nation, who are reported to have lived by depredation on their neighbours before they were obliged to apply themselves to the culture of their lands. *Olisipo* is well known to have been the position of Lisbon; banishing to regions of fable the application

tion of this name to that of Ulysses. Of two promontories which embrace the gulph wherein the Taio discharges itself, the most advanced in the sea, and which is the most western point of land of the continent of Europe under the name of Roca de Sintra, was called *Magnum Promontorium*. In ascending the Taio on the same side with Lisbon, *Scalabis*, a city distinguished in quality of the head of one of the three *Conventus* into which Lusitania was portioned, has taken the name of St. Irene, but corrupted by common use into Santarem. We must mention by the way, that a place situated directly opposite on the other side of the river, and whose present name is al-Metim, appears to have been *Moron*, of which a Roman commander, who reduced the Lusitanians, made a place of arms. Proceeding north, we find *Conimbriga* in Coimbra, a city celebrated in Portugal for its university; and the river Mondego, which passes this city, was named *Monda*. Torocas takes the position which *Talabriga* occupied, upon a little river whose name of *Vacua* is now Vouga. It must be said of *Lama*, that, influenced by the resemblance of name, we have tried to give it the position of Lamego; remarking, at the same time, that this city is attributed by Ptolemy to another

nation than that of the Lusitanians, and of whom we shall presently speak. If we retire from the sea, many cities which might be mentioned occur on the indeterminate limits between the nation which has given the name to Lusitania, and another great nation, the *Vettones*, which the same province comprised, and whose district extended from the Durus, beyond the Tagus, to the Anas. We find two cities of the name of *Lancia*; one surnamed *Oppidana*, the other *Transcudana*; these surnames being relative to their respective positions on a little river which falls into the Durus, named *Cuda*, now Coa. It is thought that *Oppidana* might be applied to the city of a-Guarda, and that Ciudad-Rodrigo might replace *Transcudana*. As to another city named *Igædita*, whose territory, we are informed, bordered upon that of the first *Lancia*, it is known to be Idanha, which the surname of Velha distinguishes from an Idanha Nova. On the frontier of the nation of Arevaci, who have been mentioned in describing the Tarraconense, *Salmantica* is a position well known in that of Salamanca. *Banienses* and *Caurium* are found in Banos and Coria. But we must not omit *Norba Cæsarea*, which the general opinion ascribes to the position of Alcantara. A bridge over the

I Tagus;

Tagus, which was dedicated by an association of many cities to the emperor Trajan, afforded occasion in the time of the Maures to the modern denomination; *Cantar* in the Arabic language being the general term to designate a bridge. In leaving the Tagus we meet with *Castra Cæcilia* on the site now occupied by Caferes. On the bank of the Anas, by which Lusitania was separated from Bituria, a part of Bætica, *Emerita Augusta*, a colony of * pensioners or veterans, founded by Augustus, the capital of a *Conventus*, and the residence of the proprætor or governor of this province, preserves its name, with little alteration, in that of Merida. The nation of *Turduli*, which we have seen established in Bætica, appear to have extended hither be-

* The invalids throughout the empire were also called Emeriti, or Beneficarii Augusti, because, besides founding this city in Spain, Augustus instituted funds for their support. This is illustrated by the annexed inscription, preserved at Nimes among many others, and reported by Menard and Gruter.

IVL. VALERIANO MIL. LEG.

XX. BRITANNIC. BEN.

AVG. MILITAVIT ANNOS X.

MENS. VII. DIES XXV.

VIXIT ANN. XXXI. MENS. V. DIES XXVI.

IVLIA IVLIO FILIO SANCTISSIMAE

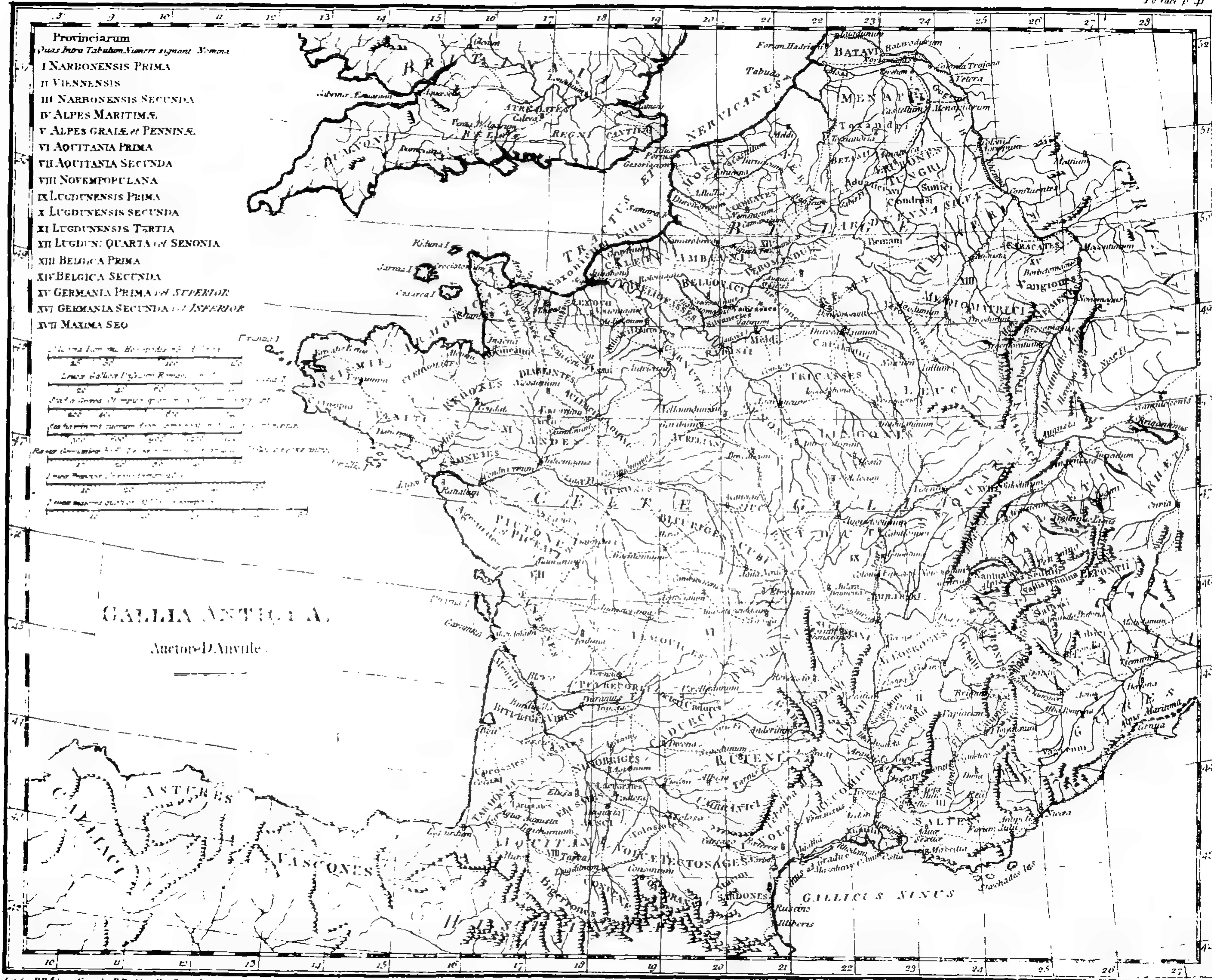
PIETATIS ET SIBI VIVA P.

fore this city was attributed to the *Vettones*. Ascending a little higher we find *Metallinum*, sufficiently apparent in the name of Medelin.

The southern part of Lusitania bordering on the Ocean between the Tagus and the Anas, remains yet to be described. It was occupied by the *Celtici*, who appear to have had some possessions even beyond the Anas. We may add, that a detached part of this nation was cantoned far distant in the neighbourhood of Finisterre, which, besides the name of *Artabrum*, was also called *Celticum*. The principal city in the region of Lusitania, which makes the present object of discussion, to judge by the dignity or head of a *Conventus*, was *Pax Julia*; the name of which having been altered in the time of the Maures into that of Bakilia, is now hardly to be recognized in Béja. The name of *Ebora* is preserved in that of Evora, to the north of Béja; and proceeding still further north, we find the vestiges of *Meidobriga* in Armenha, a town in the neighbourhood of mount *Herminius*, very near the limits of Portugal. Turning towards the south, we perceive *Myrtilis* subsisting in Martola, on the bank of the Guadiana; and inclining towards the coast, we shall meet
with

with *Salacia*, in the name of Alcacerdo-sal, which signifies the castle of salt. Bordering on the sea, near Setubal, was *Ceto-briga*, which is thought to owe its name to the fisheries on the coast. This extremity of the continent of Spain forming an acute angle, was called by the Latin term of *Cuneus*, or the wedge ; but took the name of Algarve under the Maures ; *Garb* in the Arabic language signifying the west ; and from it comes the name of *Garbino*, for the south-west wind in the Mediterranean. The vulgar opinion among the ancients, that opposite the *Sacrum Promontorium*, now Cape St. Vincent, which is the point of Algarve, the sun terminating his course plunged into the sea, particularly distinguished this point of land from others more advanced towards the west. Among the cities of the *Cuneus*, *Lacobriga* existed near Lagos, *Ossonoba* near Faro ; and it is thought that *Balsa* might be ascribed the situation of Tavira, which follows at no great distance from the mouth of the Anas, the termination of Lusitania. We know that it is a common practice to confound the limits of Lusitania with those of modern Portugal ; and, in truth, the greatest part of this kingdom coincides with them. But it may be remarked, that Portugal, passing on one side beyond the confines of Lusitania,

nia, by the two provinces which are north of the Doiro, does not comprehend, on the other, the extension of Lusitania among the Vettones; inasmuch as Merida, which was heretofore the capital of the Roman province, is not now a Portuguese city,



II.

G A U L L I A.

GAUL, bounded by the sea from the north to the west, was limited on the eastern side only by the Rhine, in the whole extent of its course. The chain of the Alps succeeded thence to the Mediterranean: the coast of this sea, and then the Pyrenees, terminated the southern part. Thus we may remark that France does not occupy the whole extent of ancient Gaul, seeing the excess of this on the side of the Rhine and Alps. Few countries are so advantageously intersected with rivers. To give some detail of them, we must begin with the *Mosella*, as discharging itself into the Rhine, which we have just mentioned. The *Mosæ*, the Meuse, flowing northward as well as the Rhine, which receives, before it arrives at the sea, a branch emanating from that river under the name of *Vahaldis*; and *Scaldis*, the Scheldt, is connected
towards

towards its mouth with that of the Meuse. In quitting the northern part of Gaul, *Sequana*, the Seine, which, among other rivers, receives the *Matrona*, the Marne, and, after a considerable interval, *Ligea*, the Loire, which running to the north to reflect itself again westward, is augmented by the *Elaver*, or Alier; *Garumna*, the Garonnè, which, before opening a considerable gulph at its mouth, receives the *Duranius*, or Dordogne; and finally, the *Aturus*, or Adour, near the Pyrenees; are the rivers which we may cite preferably to others, as being the principal ones which the Western Ocean receives from Gaul. On the side of the Mediterranean, *Rhodanus*, the Rhone, carries away with it three rivers, whose names were *Arar*, *Isara*, and *Druentia*, now the Soâne, the Isere, and the Durance. We refrain at present from enumerating the less considerable rivers that the ancients were acquainted with in Gaul, as the more analytic description of the country will give occasion to indicate some of them. Among the mountains which are to be mentioned, the *Cebenna* preserves its name in that of Cevennes; that of *Jura* is not changed, and *Vogesus* is Vosge. Branches detached from the principal ridge of the Alps, and which cover considerable tracts of country,

country, have communicated the name of *Alpes* to particular provinces of Gaul. On the coast of the Ocean, the *Gobæum Promontorium*, which is the Finisterre, or Land's End of Bretagne, and the *Itium*, which contracts the strait called the Pas de Calais, are those which antiquity furnishes.

Three great nations, *Celtæ*, *Belgæ*, and *Aquitani*, distinguished by language as by customs, divided among them the whole extent of Gaul; but in a manner very unequal. The Celts occupied more than half of it, from the Seine and the Marne to the Garonne, extending eastward to the Rhine, towards the upper part of its course, and in the south to the Mediterranean. They were also more Gallic than the others: for the Belgæ, at the northern extremity, and bordering on the Lower Rhine, were mingled with Germanic nations; and the Aquitani, enclosed between the Garonne and the Pyrenees, had much affinity with the Iberian or Spanish nations of the neighbouring mountains. The reader must also be informed, that the name of *Celtæ*, and of *Celtica*, extended to Gaul in general, being that given by the nation to themselves. It is from the Romans that we learn to call them

them *Galli*, and their country *Gallia**. The Roman policy of having allies beyond the limits of their provinces, and the pretext of succouring the city of Marseilles, and the Eduian people, caused the Roman armies to enter Gaul a hundred and twenty years before the Christian æra. This first attempt put Rome in possession of a province, which bordering the left bank of the Rhine to the sea, extended itself on the other side to the mountains of Cevennes, and thence along the sea to the Pyrenees. It was at first distinguished by the generic name of *Provincia*, being only surnamed *Braccata*, from a garment worn by the natives, which covered their thighs: at the same time the name of *Comata* was given to Celtic Gaul, because the people inhabiting it wore long hair. What remained of Gaul, and which was by much the greatest part, was a conquest reserved for Cæsar, more than sixty years after the precedent. The limits of the three nations were then such as we have reported.

But Augustus holding the states of Gaul in

* The nation were called *Ghaël* (plural) by themselves. *Celtai* is the Greek denomination for them, and *Galli* the Roman: as we are called *English* by ourselves, *Anglois* by the French, and *Inglese* by the Italians.

the 27th year before the Christian æra, made a new division of it, in which he shewed more attention to equality in the extent of provinces than to any distinction of the several people that inhabited them. Thus the nation of *Aquitani*, who were before limited to the Garonne, were made to communicate their name to a province which encroached upon the *Celtæ*, as far as the mouth of the Loire; and that which the *Celtæ* had contiguous to the Rhine was taken into the limits of a province called *Belgica*. *Lugdunum*, a colony founded after the death of Julius, and before the Triumvirate, gave the name of *Lugdunensis*, or the Licnoise, to what remained of Celtic Gaul; whilst the Roman province took that of *Narbonensis*, or Narbonoise. It is according to this division in four principal provinces that the following description of Gaul shall be detailed. But as each of these provinces in the succession of time formed many others, insomuch that in about 400 years their number augmented to seventeen, and as we have a particular interest in being acquainted with them, they will be found comprised under the greater divisions to which each belongs; although referring to an age posterior to that which furnishes the reigning objects in ancient geography.

The

The government of the church in Gaul having conformed itself to that of the state, the ecclesiastical provinces, if we except those formed by the elevation of a few cities to the dignity of metropolitan sees, correspond with this division of civil provinces under the Lower Empire. This conformity extends even to the particular cantons of which each province was composed, the ancient *cités*, or communities, corresponding for the most part with the ancient dioceses. Places which are given under the name of *Fines*, terminations, contribute to shew a correspondence of limits. The reader must moreover be apprised, that the term communities*, *civitates*, as used here, does not include the idea ordinarily signified by that of *civitas*; but is specially employed to denote the districts or territories of the several distinct people, who were very numerous in the extent of Gaul.

From this connection between its ancient and modern state, we may infer that this great province has suffered less alteration in its constitution by the revolutions which have followed the fall of the Roman empire, than other parts of the same.

* In the original *cités*, which, for the sake of distinction, I have thus translated. And whenever, in the course of this work, *metropolis* occurs, an ecclesiastical, not a civil, dignity is to be understood.

NARBONENSIS.

It seems reasonable to begin with that province which was first formed in Gaul, and which, being fashioned more particularly to the manners of the reigning people, still preserves, in the vulgar dialect, more resemblance to the Roman language than the provinces detached towards the north, where this language might have been less familiar, or less pure in its use. In the multiplication of the number of provinces, we distinguish five under this article, entitled *Narbonensis*. We see, at the commencement of the fourth century, a province, under the name of *Vienensis*, separated from the Narbonoise, and this again divided into two provinces, distinguished into first and second, by the name of the primitive. The people cantoned in the Alps, the greatest part of whom were not subjected to the yoke till after the first establishment of the Roman dominion in Gaul, composed two provinces; one under the name of *Alpes Maritimæ*, because they touched the sea; the other more remote upon the declivity of the Greek and Pennine Alps, and hence called *Alpes Graia & Pennina*.

The province distinguished by the name of

Narbonensis prima, and of which the extent accords, generally speaking, with that now named Languedoc, was for the most part occupied by two considerable people; the *Volcæ Arecomaci*, towards the Rhone; and the *Volcæ Tectosages*, towards the Garonne. One of the most distinguished cities of Gaul, *Nemausus*, Nîmes, was comprised among the first; and *Tolosa*, Toulouse, among the second. *Narbo*, with the surname of *Martius*, a colony founded in the first years of the formation of a Roman province, and a considerable city independently of its rank in the province, communicated with the sea by a canal drawn from the river *Atax*, or Aude. *Agatha*, Agde, of Massilian foundation; *Bæterræ*, Beziers; *Carcaso*, Carcassonne; and further up the country *Lutetia*, Lodeve; are the cities to be mentioned here. Northward of the *Arecomaci* were the *Helvii*, covered by the mountainous bank of the Rhone; in the territory which now composes the diocese of Viviers; and their capital, called *Aïba Augusta*, retains some vestiges in a village named Alps. The *Sardones* occupied Roussillon, at the foot of the Pyrenees, which owes its name to the principal city of this people, *Ruscino*, whose site near Perpignan is well known. *Illibris*, which had been a considerable city

city in this canton, took the name of *Helena*, which is now Elne, and whose episcopal see is translated to Perpignan. We may add, that the *Conforanni*, who have given their name to Couferan, may be comprised in the Narbonoise, rather than in one of the Aquitanian provinces.

Viennensis extended on the left bank of the Rhône, from its issue out of lake *Lemanus*, or of Geneva, to its mouth. *Vienna*, from which it derived its name, was distinguished as the capital of a great people, before its elevation to the rank of a metropolis of a province: the most considerable of the *Allobroges** quitting their villages, had formed this city of Vienne, and occupied the principal part of what from the Dauphins of Viennoise is called Dauphiné. They extended in Savoy as far as the position of *Geneva*; which was one of their cities. *Cularo* ought to be ascribed to them rather than to any other people. This city taking the name of *Gratiopolis*, from the emperor Gratian, is still recognized under that of Grenoble. The *Voconti* were adjacent on the south; having for their

* Or *All-Boroughs* in their own language, a name that manifests their Gothic origin. They are characterized by ancient writers as *perfusa gens montibus*: and even now there are fewer cities in Dauphiné than in any district of the same extent in France.

principal city *Vasio*, or Vaïson, and extending on the Drome, whose ancient name is *Druna : Dea*, or Die, was included in their circuit. Between this territory and the Rhône, the *Segalauni* possessed *Valentia*, Valence ; and the *Trecaſtini*, a city named *Augusta*, now St. Paul-Trois-Châteaux. The *Cavares* occupied to the Durance this part of Provence called the Comtat ; where *Araufio* is Orange ; *Avenio* *, Avignon ; *Car-*

* There is a position in this neighbourhood that merits notice. On the western bank of the Rhône, between Orange and Avignon, and about eight miles from the latter, is a town built upon a rock, which in the name of Roquemaure, the translation of its ancient denomination of *Rupis Maurenſis*, perpetuates the memory of Hannibal's passage of that river in his famous expedition. Hannibal having crossed the Rhône, ascended by its bank as far as the mouth of the Isère, called by historians, the Island ; where, after settling a succession disputed between two brothers, he turned to the right to cross the Alps ; and directing his route over the site of the modern town of Vizille, about two leagues south of Grenoble, entered the valley of Bourg d'Oisans, where runs the little river Romanche ; ascended mount Lens ; then Lauteret ; crossed the Durance (here but a brook) at Briançon ; ascended the mounts Genevre, Sezanne, and Sestries, successively ; and at length gained the summit of the Fenestrelle ; where after causing his army to view the plains of Piedmont, he descended by the valley of Pignerol in the beginning of September ; five months and fifteen days after leaving the winter quarters of Carthagera in Spain, with less than half the number that had crossed the Rhône.

pentoraete,

pentoraete, Carpentras; and *Cabellio*, Cavillon. South of the Durance, the *Salyes*, whom we shall have occasion to cite particularly in speaking of the second Narbonoise, were terminated by the bank of the Rhône. *Arclate*, Arles, prevailed over all other cities in this canton: the emperor Honorius having transferred thither the seat of the pretorian prefecture of Gaul, when Treves, sacked by the barbarians, was no longer in a state to maintain this pre-eminence. It is a little above Arles that the river divides itself into two arms, to form two principal mouths called *Gradus*, now Les Graus du Rhone*.

Marius,

* The *Gradus Rhodani* appears thus in the *Antonini Itinerarium Maritimum*.

A MASSILLIA GRÆCORUM INCARO POSITIO	MP.	XII
AB INCARO DILIS POSITIO	-	VIII
A DILIS FOSSIS MARIANIS PORTUS	-	XX
A FOSSIS AD GRADUM MASSILIATANUM FLUVIUS		
RHODANUS	-	XVI
A GRADU PER FLUMEN RHODANUM ARELATUM		XXX

With the following note: “Enim antiquitus vocati videntur pontes ad littus, aut fluminum ripas constrati, ex quibus naves commodiore ingressu conscenderentur ad navigandum, et ad quos adpellerent. *Edit. Wess. Amstel. 1635.*”

Hence it appears that the proper translation of the word is a quay, or mole; but as this was thirty miles below Arles, if any such there were, it could not be for the purposes of

Marius, in his war with the Cimbri, opened a canal from the left of these Gradus to the sea. Before speaking of Marseille, we may mention *Maritima*, or Martigues, at the entrance of a great lake, or lagune, communicating with the sea. *Massilia*, founded by Greeks of Phocia, a maritime city of Ionia, about six hundred years before the Christian æra, had long preserved in a foreign land its original manners; and was not less distinguished by the cultivation of Greek literature than by its commerce, which had rendered it sufficiently powerful to form establishments on the neighbouring coasts. To the territories of this city extended the province of the Viennoise, according to the state which is furnished us of the provinces of Gaul.

There is no mention of the second Narbonnoise before the fourth century was well advanced, but must only have been as station for ships waiting for a fair wind, or a shelter from bad weather. It is more reasonable to conclude that the word, deflected from its original meaning by usage, came to signify the mouth of a river in general, as we find it also applied to the mouths of many rivers in Spain and Italy, and which are still called *Gras*, or *Grado*. But it appears that there were actual *gradus*, or quays, at the ports of Alexandria, Sinope, Amisus, and others in Asia, and which may be the origin of the term *Echelle*, that the French peculiarly use in speaking of the ports in the Levant.

vanced.

vanced. Aix was its metropolis, which owed its foundation to Sextius Calvinus; who, in the first expeditions of the Romans in Gaul, reduced the *Salyes*, or *Saluvii*, a powerful nation, who extended from the Rhône along the southern bank of the Durance, almost to the Alps; and with whom the Maffilians had long to contend. To speak only of the principal places on the coast, we shall cite *Telo Martius*, Toulon, now so celebrated for its port; *Forum Julii*, Fréjus, a distinguished colony and port, excavated by art to contain a Roman fleet in station, near the mouth of the *Argenteus*, or the little river Argens; and *Antipolis*, Antibes, founded by the Maffilians. On this coast three islands, ranged on the same line, bore, for this reason, the Greek name of *Stachades*, and are now called Isles d'Ières, from a place situated on the continent. In the interior country the *Reii*, previously named *Albiæci*, bordered on the left bank of the Durance, to the north of the Salyes, and the town of Reiz preserves their name. There remain three cities to be cited in the second Narbonoise; *Apta Julia*, Apt; *Segustero*, Sisteron on the Durance; and *Vapincum*, Gap, which would appear to have been detached from the limits of a nation of whom the pro-

vince of *Alpes Maritimæ* will give us occasion to speak.

This province, inclosed between the precedent and a chain of the Alps, reached to the sea, at the entrance of the Var, and at the foot of the *Alpis* called *Maritima*; which beyond this river bore a trophy erected to Augustus, for having subjected the people of the Alps between the two seas which embrace Italy. For, although the Var may be cited as separating Gaul from Italy, the summit of the mountains whence the waters flow on each side properly constitutes their natural limits; and the city of Nice, *Nicaea*, founded by the Massilians, and its county, was not actually detached from Provence till about four centuries ago. The metropolis of the maritime Alps, *Ebrodunum*, Embrun, has preserved its archiepiscopal dignity in the province. It must here be mentioned, that all this country in the neighbourhood of the sea, and penetrating considerably into the Alps, was occupied by divers people of a nation which we shall see powerful through the extent of Italy, under the name of *Ligures*. The Salyes, of whom we have already spoken, derived their origin from them; and in the earliest age the shore of the Mediterranean, to the entrance of *Iberia*, belonged

longed to this nation. Ascending the country, we may cite *Dinia*, Digne, to remark, that before the reign of Galba this city was not comprised in the province; of which the most considerable people were the *Caturiges*, towards the beginning of the Durance: and it is by alteration of this name that a little place situated between Embrun and Gap is now called Chorges. A prince named Cottius, whose residence was at *Segusio*, or Suza, and who was maintained by Augustus in the possession of a little state composed of many people, cantoned in the Alps, had communicated his name to the *Alpis Cottia*, which was Mount Genève, where the Durance takes its source, not far from *Brigantio*, or Briançon. *Alpis Graia* is the little St. Bernard, and the great St. Bernard is the *Alpis Pennina*; the name of which is derived from a term employed in several languages, denoting the summit of a mountain, as it is applied to the Apennine,* which

* To this may be added the *Cebenna* of Gaul. In all the dialects of the Celtic, *penn* is the appellative term for the head. Hence the Celtic parts of Great-Britain being the most mountainous of it, abound in *penns*: as *Pennryn*, *Pennzance*, in Cornwall; *Pennrise*, *Pennmanmaure* emphatically (*Maure* signifying great in Gaëlic), in Wales; *Ben-nevis* in the shire of Inverness, the highest land in the island of Bri-

which detaches itself from the Alps to traverse Italy. That which is now called the Wallais, at

tain: and in Bretagne, inhabited also by the Celts, we find almost every elevated land called by this generic appellation. For example, *Pennthiure* and *Pennmark*, a noted promontory. We find mountains in France and Spain, and even in England, where our conquering ancestors changed almost every other name, retaining this, because mountains are the last parts of any country that submit to conquest. We have *Pennsburgh* in Kent, *Pennsford* in Somersetshire, and many others, though with Saxon terminations, as these. *Penne* is the name of a town and castle upon an eminence in Languedoc; *Penna Gracias*, another in Portugal; *Pennaflor* in Spain; and *Pennon de Velez* is a fortress built by the Spaniards on a high rock upon the coast of Africa, so late as the beginning of the sixteenth century; for *pena* is still an appellative in the Spanish language, denoting the highest pike of a ridge. The name of Pyrenees seems to be derived from terms in two languages signifying analogous things; from *πῦρ flamma* (hence pyramid), and the Celtic *penn*. However this be, we may surely with confidence refer the Latin word *pinna*, a fin or wing, *pinnae murorum*, battlements, to the same root. Yet Livy, in his refutation of the opinion that Hannibal led his army by the Pennine Alp, dreamt of the *Pæni*!—*Miror ambigi quam Annibal Alpes transferit, & vulgò credere Pennino, atque inde nomen ei jugo alpium inditum transgressum.* And he adds, moreover, *Neque Hercule montibus his ab transitu Pænorum ullo, Veragii incolæ jugi ejus norunt nomen inditum.* (Lib. xxi.) And Pliny too, speaking of the double gorge of the Graian and Pennine Alps, *Graiarum & Pæniarum faucium:* His Pænos, says he, Graiis Herculem transisse

at the foot of the Pennine Alp, and along the Rhône, from its source to the lake which receives it, was named *Vallis Pennina*. The *Nantuates* inhabited Chablais, and the bottom of the valley, while the *Veragri* were above. The principal city in this valley, Sitten, according to the Germans, and otherwise Sion, preserves in this the name of the *Seduni*. The *Centrones*, a more considerable people, towards the confines of the Alobroges of the Viennoise, occupied the Tarentoise; deriving this name from that of *Darantasia*, which the city of Monstier, enjoying the prerogative of a metropolis in this province of the Alps, heretofore bore.

LUGDUNENSIS.

This name was applied to a long band of country making the middle of Gaul, from *Lugdunum*, or Lions, upon the Rhône, to the Western Ocean, and limited on one side by the

transisse memorant. The truth (though of no great importance) seems to be, that this invader never saw either the position of Lions, or the Pennine Alp, but entered Italy by the Grecian and Cottian Alps; and not through their gorges, but over their more superable and less dangerous summits, as satisfactorily appears in M. Foillard's Commentaries on Polybius.

Aqui-

Aquitaine, and on the other by the Belgic. In the division which the four primitive provinces experienced, the Lionoise was at first parted into two, first and second; and this division did not suffer another until the fourth century had elapsed; when, in place of two Lionoises, we find four, by a subsequent dismemberment of each of the former two. Although the state of Gaul in the number of provinces, multiplied to seventeen, descend to times posterior to the principal age wherein ancient geography should be considered; yet the survey which may be taken of each having its particular utility, as has been already remarked, we shall subject the ancient *Lugdunensis* to the detail of what each of these four provinces of the Lionoise severally comprehend.

The city of Lion had been founded on the right bank of the Saône, in the territory of the *Segusiavi*: but this was a Roman city; and the people had its capital called *Forum*, which preserves the name of *Reims*, on the right bank of the Loire: being still the capital of the province of *Forer*, which owes its name to the *Pagus Forensis* of the middle age. *Redunnæ*, Rouane, lower down on the same river, but on the other side, belonged to the same people, who were, in the

the time of Cæsar, tributary to the *Edui*, one of the most powerful nations of Gaul. The city that held the rank of capital among this nation, and called *Bibraëte*, assumed under Augustus the name of *Augustodunum* (from which is formed that of Autun), and derived a considerable lustre from the nobility of Gaul being there instructed in literature. The Arar, of which the name in an after age was *Sauconna*, the Sôane, separated the Eduian nation from the Sequanois ; so that *Caillonum* and *Matisco*, Chalon and Mâcon, on the right bank, belonged to this great Eduian community, who, having its western frontier on the Loire, possessed heretofore on this river a city which, under the name of *Nervinum*, Nivers, had been separated from it. In the dependencies on the same people, we must not forget *Alisia* ; for though there remain of this city but the name of Alise, it reminds us of one of the greatest achievements of Cæsar, and which may serve as an epoch of the subjugation of Gaul to the Roman power. Bordering on these were the *Lingones*, having for their capital *Andematunum* ; to which it happened, as to many other cities of the same rank in Gaul (as will hereafter appear), to convert its primitive name into that of its people ; and thus to be called *Lingones*, now
Langres.

Langres. It must be observed, that this people were of Belgica before it made a part of the first Lionoise; which without this accession would have been too much diminished by the dismemberment of a new province, which its name, of the fourth Lionoise, indicates to have been last formed. And because it was immediately contiguous to that from which it had been detached, to separate entirely the first Lionoise from the second and third, it shall precede these in our description. The *Senones* have caused it to be distinguished by the name of *Senonia*, whose capital, *Agedincum*, after that, *Senones* (by the change of name whereof we have just spoken), and now Sens, has taken the rank of metropolis. Another considerable people of this province, the **Carnutes*, had for their capital *Autri-*

* The capital of the *Carnutes* should be noted as the place where, according to Cæsar, the Druids held their annual sessions to try litigations of the nobles or aristocrats; for the more numerous part of the community, according to the same author, had no causes to try. “*Plebs penè servorum habetur loco; quæ per se nihil audet & nulli adhibetur concilio.*” *Comm. De Bello Gall.* lib. iv. And in that deplorable condition they have since remained till the year 1789; for the principles of freedom introduced by the Franks with their conquest were soon forgotten. The great council

Autricum; which from their name is formed into that of Chartres. Among the *Parisii*, *Lu-tecia*, which an isle of the Seine incloses, has since become the queen of cities, and preserves purely the name of the people. The *Aureliani* were dismembered from another community more ancient. The city which preserves their name in that of Orleans, situated advantageously on the summit of the curvature which the course of the Loire describes, belonged to the Chartrains in Cæsar's time, under the primitive name of *Genabum*. The *Meldi*, neighbours of the Parisians, and the *Tricasses*, adjacent to the Senones, do not appear in Cæsar. *Iatinum*, among the first, preserves the name of the community, though somewhat altered in that of Meaux; and

council of their nation therefore, finding no precedent or prescription for their liberties, were fain to recur to the eternal elements of things, where they found the "Rights of Man," that in this country have been so impiously derided. It may be remarked, that the seeds of free governments were disseminated in every country by the Gothic conquerors with various degrees of success. Some fell by the way side, others vegetated indeed to a short-lived existence; but it was only in this favoured isle that they have produced fruit. This Tree of Life has withered even in the countries where it was indigenous. How much does it behove us then to take warning by this awful example of our ancestors, and not, after transplanting a scion, to suffer the parent stock to perish!

Augus-

Augustobona, on the Seine, in that of Trois, among the second. Other positions to be noted are, *Autissiodurum*, or Auxerre, which appears to have belonged to the *Senones*; *Nervirnum*, Nevers, taken from the *Edui*; *Melodunum*, Melun, in the *Senonois* territory, and which is mentioned by Cæsar.

The second *Lionoise*, after the third had been detached from it, was nearly comprised in the present limits of Normandy. *Rotomagus*, Rouen, the metropolis of this province, belonged to a community whose name of *Velocasses* has become by alteration *Vexin*, which extends to the river *Oise*; on which the Celtic name of *Brita Isine* is translated in that of *Pont-Oise*. The *Calvi*, who were limited by the sea, have given their name to the *Pagus Calcticus*, the *Pays de Caux*; and the name of *Julisbona*, their capital, is preserved in that of *Lillebone*. These two people, inhabiting the northern bank of the Seine, must be referred to the *Belgic* nation, in the primitive state of *Gaul*, before they were added to the *Lionoise*. On the left bank of the Seine were the *Aulerci Eburacices*, and the *Lexovii*. The capital of the first quitted its primitive name of *Mediolanum*, to be called *Eburacæ*, whence the modern name of *Evreux*; and

Novi-

Noviomagus among the *Lexovii*, having also taken the name of the people, is Lizieux. The previous name to that of *Viducasses* for the capital of a community situated on the river *Olina*, which is Orne, passing by Caen, is unknown. The name of *Arægeneus*, which belonged to the little river Aure, as well as to the city of the *Bajocasses*, who were contiguous, has been replaced by that of Baïeux. The *Unelli*, or *Ueneli*, at the western extremity, had for their capital *Crociatonum*, whose position concurs with that of Valogenes. But another city, *Constantia*, has prevailed in giving the name of Côtantin to this canton of country, bounded on the south by the community of *Abrincatui*, whose capital, *Ingens*, preserves their name in that of Avranches. It cannot be doubted that the name of the city of Sées refers to that of *Saii*; though whether this be of the same antiquity with those just mentioned, is not so certain. The isles opposite Côtantin, under the names of *Sarnia*, *Cæsarea*, and *Riduna*, answer to those of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney.

We describe now the third Lionoise. It had for its metropolis *Turones*, Tours, which, previously called *Cæsarodunum*, had taken the name of the people of whom it was the capital: and

Julii-

Juliomagus, the capital of *Andes*, or *Andecavi*, on the *Meduana*, or *Maïenne*, by a similar conversion, is now named Angers. The *Aulerci Cenomani* have given their name to the city of Mans, which, before taking that of the *Cenomani*, was called *Suindinum*. Adjacent to these were the *Diablintes*, whose capital, *Næodunum*, having taken their name, has left that of Jublins to a place which occupies the site of it. The situation of *Vagoritum*, the capital of the *Arvii*, comprised also in *Maine*, is known by vestiges still subsisting in a place called the *Cité*, upon a little river named *Erve*. If we recognize the *Redones* in the name of *Rennes*, and the *Nannetes* in that of *Nants*, it is that these cities, according to the usage, have quitted their primitive names of *Condate* and *Condicium*. The denomination of *Condate*, common to many places in Gaul, denotes a situation in a corner of land formed by the confluence of two rivers. The territory of the *Nannites* was confined by the *Loire*, whose opposite shore belonged to the *Pictavi* of *Aquitaine*; and it is separated from the *Veneti* by the *Vilaine*, which we find in antiquity under the name of *Herius Fluvius*. Cæsar informs us that the *Veneti* distinguished themselves by their power and their skill in maritime affairs. *Dariorigum*,
the

the name of their capital, has been replaced by the name of the people, which is retained in that of Vennes. Among several isles on the adjacent coast, *Vindilis* preceded the name which Bellisle at present bears. The territory of the *Curisolites* is known to have bordered on that of the *Redones*. The further end of the province to which the insular Brittons have given the name of Bretagne, was occupied by the *Ofismii*, whose capital, named *Vorganium*, takes the position of Karhez; and we find a people named *Corisopiti* in the environs of Kimper. The *Brivates Portus* indicates that of Brest; and *Uxantes* and *Sena*, the isles of Ushant and Sain. This last, though very small, may merit notice as having been the dwelling of priestesses revered in Gallic antiquity. We know that the people bordering upon the Ocean were denominated *Armoricæ Civitates*, according to the proper signification of the Celtic term *ar-Mor*. This general designation, but particularly applied to the inhabitants between the Seine and the Loire, confined itself at length to Bretagne, which we find exclusively mentioned under the name of Armorica.

A Q U I T A N I A *.

That which in the division of Gaul by Augustus was but one province, afterwards formed three; the two Aquitaines, and Novempopulane. The capital of the *Bituriges*, which, after having borne the name *Avaricum*, took that of the people, of which the present name of Bourges is derived, was the metropolis of the first Aquitaine. This people was the most considerable of Gaul, and appears to have been governed by a king when the multitude of Gauls passed the

* It might be deemed impertinent to recommend to the notice of the English reader a word of such extensive etymon as that of *man*, if we did not frequently overlook the familiar in our search after the remote. All the gentile names that we find ending in *ani* are only the Roman modification of this word: as *Aquitani*, the men or inhabitants of Aque; *Aureliani*, the men of Aurel; *Veromandui*, and many others, who, though in the bosom of a Gaëlic country, hence denote their Gothic origin. To these we may add the *Romani*, or men of Romulus. We find the word used in composition of names of people in Asiatic countries, whence our ancestors issued: as *Mussulman*, *Turkoman*, as well as *Englishman*, *German*, and *Norman*. The Greek appellative ΑΝΗΡ, quasi ΜΑΝΗΡ, is of this root. It is curious to find Tacitus speaking English when informing us of the mythology of German ancestors; who, he says, derive their origin from *Tuisco* (hence ΘΕΩς; Deus), who produced the earth, or, as he calls it, *Hertha*, who produced *Mannus*, the parent of nations.

Rhine and the Alps, to establish themselves in Germany and Italy, about six hundred years before the Christian æra. We have two Biturigean people; the principal, which is that of the Bevii, distinguished by the surname of *Cubi*; the other, surnamed *Vibisci*, in the second Aquitaine. The *Arverni* were a very powerful nation when the Romans invaded Gaul. We know that one of their cities, named *Gergovia*, obstinately resisted the efforts of Cæsar to become master of it. Vestiges of it are still visible not far from Clermont, the capital of Auvergne, which has replaced in situation, as well as in dignity, *Augustonemetum*, the capital of the *Arverni*. Two communities immediately contiguous to the precedent, and dependent on this province in Cæsar's time, follow in natural order; the *Gabali* and the *Vellavi*, who have given their name to the Gevaudin and the Vellai. The capital of the first, named *Anderitum*, having taken the name of the people, is scarcely to be recognized in that of Javols, an inconsiderable town, that occupies its site. *Reveffio*, the capital of the other, to which the name of the people was likewise communicated, has taken that of Saint Paulin. The *Ruteni* occupied the province of Rouergue; and the name of *Segodunum*, their capital, having assumed that of the

F 2

people,

people, has at length declined into Rôdez. We see the *Ruteni* in a former age in Narbonoise, as well as in Aquitaine: but those which Cæsar calls * *Provinciales*, as being of the Roman province, can, in conformity with local circumstances, be only placed in the Albigeois, whose principal city, *Albiga*, Albi, made thereafter a community of the first Aquitaine. Querci, adjacent to Rouergue, and Cahors, its capital, owe equally their names to the *Cadurci*; and in the alteration of this name there is the same diversity between that of the city and province, as the *Ruteni* observed in the names of Rouergue and Rodez; remarking withal, that from the name of Bituriges have equally descended the several denominations of Berri and Bourges. The primitive name of the city of the *Cadurci* was *Divona*; and that of the river whereon it was seated being *Oltis*, ought to be written L'Olt, and not Lot, according to the vulgar orthography. The name, *Tarnis*, of another river, which discharges itself into the Garonne, continues uncorrupted in that of Tarn. We must not forget a place of the *Cadurci* besieged by Cæsar, *Uxellodunum*, whose name and situation are recog-

* These people are denominated *Eleutheri* in Du Fresnoi's Catalogue, probably from their participating the rights of Roman citizens.

nized in Puech d'Issolu, not far from the Dordogne, on the frontier of Lemoufin. The *Lemovices*, who have given their name to the province as well as to the city of Limoges, primitively called *Augustoritum*, occur the last in the route which we have followed in the survey of *Aquitania Prima*.

Aquitania Secunda had for its metropolis *Burdigala*, Bourdeaux, among the *Bituriges Vibisci*, who were not of Aquitanian origin. The *Meduli*, whose territory lay between the Gironde and the mouth of the Garonne, have given their name to Medoc. From the name of the *Petrocorii* are formed those of Perigord and Perigueux; though *Vesuna*, the primitive name of the capital, is still retained in the quarter of this city called La Visone. The name of Agenois, on the other hand, is derived from that of the city, *Aginnum*, Agen; it having prevailed over the gentile name of *Nitobriges*. The *Santones* adjacent to the sea, and north of the Gironde, have given their name to the province of Saintonge, and to the city of Saintes, whose primitive name was *Mediolanum*. *Iculisna*, Angoulême, not having any appropriate people that we can find, is best referred to those who occupy the Saintonge. *Carantonus* was the name of the Charente, which

traverses this part of the country ; and opposite its mouth, *Uliarius* is the isle of Oleron. The vast territory of the *Pictones*, or *Pictavi*, extended thence to the Loire : from their name are formed those of Poictu and Poitiers. *Limonum* was the anterior name of their capital. In this extent of the ancient *Pictavi* towards the mouth of the Loire, they had a city, whose name of *Rotiatum* remains to the country of Reiz. It may be added, that a particular people, under the name of *Agefinates*, was comprised in this territory ; and the district of an archdeaconry named Aisenai, in the bishopric of Luçon, dismembered from that of Poitiers, indicates this portion of the *Pictavi*.

What remains to us of Aquitaine between the Garonne and the Pyrenees, corresponds in a general manner to the country occupied by the *Aquitani*, in the first national division of Gaul.

The name of *Novempopulana*, which this part of the province of Aquitaine assumed, seems to indicate that it was composed of nine people, whom however we shall not seek to distinguish in the number of those that inhabited it. The *Eiusates* and *Ausci* appear to have held the first rank. *Eiusa*, Euse, was their metropolis, before this dignity was translated to Auch, which did
not

not bear the name of the *Ausci* till after being called *Augusta*, having also the name of *Climberis* in the dialect of the country. Mention must be made of the *Sotiates*, spoken of by Cæsar, and whom we find in a place named Sos. The *Vasates* have given their name to Bazas, which was before called *Cossio*. A small community, named Boii, is represented in the Buies of the Pays de Buch, contiguous to the sea; and the resin furnished by their pines caused them to be called *Piceos Boios**. Between this territory and the Pyrenees were the *Jarbelli*, whose capital was *Aquæ Augustæ*, now Aqs. *Lapurdum*, which has left its name to Labourd on taking that of Baïone, was included in this community. *Benaharnum*, a city of which there are no visible remains, has given its name to the principality of Bearn. *Iluoro* is Oloran in this province. *Vicus Juli*, or *Atures*, is Aère on the *Alurus*, or Adour. Towards one of the extremities of the Novempopulane, *Laclora* is Leitour. Finally, at the foot of the Pyrenees, the *Bigerrones* have given their name to Bigorre; and *Tarba* to the city of Tarbe; the *Convenæ* to the Pays de Cominges, whose capital, *Lugdunum*, is now St.

* In a letter from St. Paulin to Ausonius. D.

Bertrand; as that of the *Conforanni*, or Couferrans, has taken the name of St. Lizier.

It was this Aquitaine proper, in the national division, that the Vascons from beyond the mountains over-ran, communicating to it the name of Gasconne; while that of Aquitaine is perpetuated, with some alteration, in Guienne.

B E L G I C A.

From the southern extremity of Aquitaine, we must return northward to terminate our description of Gaul in the most distant part of it. In the multiplication of provinces we distinguish two Belgics, two Germanies, and a fifth province called the Great Sequanoise. The capital of the *Treveri*, after having borne the name of *Augusta*, took that of the people, and became the metropolis of *Belgica Prima*. It also became a Roman colony, and served as the residence of several emperors, whom the care of superintending the defence of this frontier retained in Gaul. It was an object of vanity with this people to be esteemed of Germanic origin*. The Sar, which the Moselle receives

* *Treveri ac Nervii circa adfectionem Germanicæ originis*

ceives a little above Treves, is known in ancient geography under the name of *Saravus*. The *Mediomatrici*, bordering on the *Treveri*, had for their capital *Divodurum*, which has since taken the name of *Metis*, Metz. The *Leuci* extended thence to the *Vogesus Mons*, their capital preserving its ancient name of *Tullum* in that of Toul. *Verodunum*, Verdun, becomes a particular community in this division of *Belgica*.

The second province under this name furnishes a greater number of communities. The *Remi* were distinguished by their inclination to the Romans, under the government of Cæsar; and *Durocortorum*, their capital, which taking the name of the people, subsisting in that of Reims, was elevated to the rank of metropolis in *Belgica Secunda*. There is no mention of the *Catalauni* till after Cæsar: and Châlon upon the Marne, in its name, preserves their memory. The capital of the *Suessiones*, strictly connected with the community of the *Remi*, had taken the name of *Augusta*, which that of the people having supplanted, is now recognized in Soissons. The river Aisne, which passes by it, is *Axona*

ginis ultro ambitiosi sunt; tanquam per hanc gloriam sanguinis a similitudine et inertia Gallorum separetur.

Tacit. de Mor. German. cap. xxviii.

in

in the monuments of the Roman age. The *Veromandui* have given their name to Vermandois ; and their capital, to which the name of *Augusta* belonged, is St. Quintin. In the name of Beauvais are known the *Bellovaci*, who enjoyed the reputation of superior bravery among the Belgic nations. Their capital was *Cæsariomagus*, before it took the name of the people ; and it should not be confounded with *Bratupantium*, mentioned in Cæsar. The *Silvanectes*, who were restrained to narrow limits contiguous to the *Bellovaci*, do not appear till after the time of Cæsar. They have changed in their capital the name of *Augustomagus*, for that which was proper to them, though it be scarcely discernible under its present form of Senlis. The *Ambiani* had given to their city the name of *Samarobriva*, because the Somme was there passed on a bridge ; but the name of the people having prevailed, it subsists in that of Amiens. This canton of *Belgica*, but more especially the community of the *Bellovaci*, was distinguished by Cæsar in the name of *Belgium*. The *Atrebates*, limited by the territory of Amiens, or comprised in it, called their city *Nemetacum*, otherwise *Nemetocenna* ; which having adopted the name of the people, is become Arras, or, as the Flemings call it, Atrecht.

Atrecht. This community, which has given its name to the province of Artois, did not however occupy the whole of it. A part belonged to the *Morini*, who, dwelling on the shore, took this name from their maritime situation. *Taruenna*, Terouenne, was their capital. Extending in Flanders, they had a place called *Castellum*, which preserves the name of Cassell. The particular territory of *Bononia*, or Boulogne, which was named at first *Gesoriacum*, was an appendage to that of the *Morini*; and the *Portus Itius*, which the embarkation of Cæsar for the island of Britain has rendered famous, is Witsand upon the same coast. The *Nervii*, a powerful nation, who affected to be thought of Germanic origin, had for their capital in the center of Hainau, *Bagacum*, Bavia, which appears to have declined from its rank towards the end of the fourth century, when *Camaracum*, Cambrai, and *Tournacum*, Tournai, had prevailed in this country, which the Nervians occupied. But it must be added, that the dependencies of the Nervians extended in Flanders to the sea, the strand of which was there called *Nervicanus Tractus*; and the Sambre, the river of their territory, is mentioned under the name of Sabis.

The two Germanies in the distribution of Belgica

gica are of more ancient date than any subdivision that Gaul experienced after the capital division of it into four provinces under Augustus. We may even, without hesitation, refer them to the reign of Tiberius. This frontier, exposed to the enterprises of warlike nations beyond the Rhine, demanded for its protection particular precautions on the part of the Roman government ; and under the command of Drusus more than fifty fortresses were constructed along the river. The province of Sequanoise, called *Maxima Sequanorum*, dismembered too from Belgica, although not of such high antiquity, precedes the Germanies in geographical order. For the same reason of relative situation, these were distinguished into higher and lower, and into first and second withal. The *Sequani* formed a considerable community between the Saône, mount Vosque, and mount Jura ; which last separates them from the Helvetic territories. Their dependencies in the time of Cæsar even reached to the Rhine. Extending their name to a province, it was natural that *Vesontio*, or Besançon, their capital, should become the metropolis of it. Cæsar describes the position of this city as almost enveloped by the river *Dubis*, as it now is by the Doux. The Helvetii extended from Geneva
upon

upon the Rhône, to the lake which takes the name of the city of Constance. The respective limits of the four cantons, into which this nation, distinguished by bravery, was distributed, are not now to be ascertained. We are undeceived however in the supposed identity of the *Tigurinus Pagus* with Zurich; since we are instructed by a Roman inscription, that the name of this place was not *Tigurum*, but *Turicum*. The principal city of the *Helvetii* was *Aventicum*, the site of which still retains the name of Avenche. A Roman colony, under the name of *Equestris*, otherwise *Noidunum*, retains its Celtic denomination in that of Nion, on the borders of lake Lemman, or of Geneva. *Vindonissa*, which only exists in the name of Windisch, was a place which translated to Constance its episcopal dignity. We may mention *Salodurum*, as being Soleur: and terminate the Sequanoise, by describing the *Rauraci*. Between the Sequanoise and the Rhine, they occupied the environs of the flexure which that river makes at the city of Basle, after that part which afforded the *Sequani* communication with the river had ceased to belong to them. A colony founded among the *Rauraci*, called *Augusta*, placed a little above Basle, has profited by the decline of that city to become

con-

considerable, and still subsists under the name of Augst.

The first, or Upper Germany immediately succeeds to this territory. Three Germanic people, the *Triboci*, *Nemetes*, and *Vangiones*, having passed the Rhine, established themselves between this river and the Vosge, in the lands which were believed to make part of the territory of the *Leuci* and *Mediomatrici*. *Argentoratum*, Strasbourg, was the residence of a particular commander or prefect of this frontier; although another city, *Brocomagus*, now Brumt, be mentioned as the capital of the Tribocians. Among the *Nemetes*, who come next, the principal city was named *Noviomagus*, before there was mention of it under the name of the people; and which, from a little river that discharges itself into the Rhine, has taken that of Spire. The capital of the *Vangiones*, to which their name had likewise been communicated, was primitively called *Borbetomagus*, but its present name is Worms. *Montiacum*, Mentz, was the metropolis of a province, and the residence of a general, whose command extended along the Rhine from *Saletio*, Seltz, to *Anturnacum*, Andernach. Below Mentz are *Bingium*, Bingen, at the confluence of a river named *Narva*, now Nahe; and *Confluentes*, Coblentz,

lentz, where the Rhine receives the Moselle in the territory of the *Treveri*. In Lower Germany, the bank of the Rhine was occupied by the *Ubii* and the *Gugerni*, two Germanic people, who had transported themselves, under the reign of Augustus, to the hither or Belgic side of the river. *Colonia Agrippina*, founded among the Ubians in the reign of Claudius, was the metropolis of this province. *Bonna*, Bonn, *Novesium*, Nuys, are the places to be cited among the same people: and among the *Gugerni*, we shall mention a post spoken of in history under the name of *Vetera*, now Santen, and *Colonia Trajana*, reduced to an inconsiderable hamlet named Koln, near Cleves. But the second Germany did not confine itself to the country between the rivers. The community of the *Tungri* gave it a considerable extension on this side the Meuse. The *Eurones*, of German origin, and who appear to have been annihilated by Cæsar, in vengeance of the fate of a Roman legion that had been slaughtered by this nation, occupied the country which was after them held by the *Tungri*. These were also of Germanic race; and their principal post, called *Atuatuca*, having taken the name of the people, remains in that of Tongres. On the confines of this people and the *Treveri* extended a great forest, which,

which, according to Cæsar, continued from the limits of the *Nervi* to the Rhine, under the name of *Arduenna*; and one of the cantons which it embraced retains in the name of Condras that of the *Condrusi*; of whom there is mention in Cæsar as dependents on the *Treveri*. The northern part of what is now called Brabant belonged to the *Menapii*; who, extending to the Rhine, had a fortress on the Meuse, whose name of *Castellum* subsists in Kessel. But we find after them the *Toxandri* established in the province now called Campine: and the mouths of the Scheldt limited the Lower Belgica on the side of Lower Germany. The *Batavi* belonged incontestably to Gaul, which they terminated. The ground called *Insula Batavorum*, part of which retains the name of Betaw, was included between the branch detached from the Rhine to the left, called *Vahaldis*, or Wahal, and that which, flowing to the right, preserved the name of *Rhenus*. Drusus had drawn from the Rhine a canal called *Fossa Drusi*, below the separation of the Wahal. This canal conveyed a sufficient quantity of water to form, by the course of the Issel, to which it was joined, a great lake called *Flevo*. And this was the first cause (historically speaking) of the diminution of this branch of
the

the Rhine, which we now see has not power to reach the ocean. In the first rank among the Batavian cities was *Lugdunum*, which keeps its name in that of Leyden. Re-ascending the Rhine, we recognize the position of *Batavodurum* in Durstadt, and *Noviomagus* in Nimeguen.

If the reader recollect the great number of particular people that Gaul contains, and who by their equality of rank are competitors for admission into this detail, he will be convinced that it could not be more abridged without suffering mutilation. But if there be any who wish to see the subject more amply treated, they may recur to a particular work * on the geography of Gaul, by the same author.

* Notice de la Gaul.

III.

BRITANNIA*.

THE Britannic Island was the greatest of the world known to the ancients; and if it be not really the greatest, other advantages

* The Translator hopes no apology will be thought necessary for his insertion of the following etymologies. Mr. James Macpherson observes, that the Roman names of places in Gaul and Britain, however disguised by the writers of the continent, may with the utmost facility be traced to their original meaning, in the language spoken at this day by their posterity in the northern extremity of this island. The name of the island itself was imputed by the Cimbri, who were the second that emigrated from the continent; and who, coming from the flat country of Belgium, called the comparatively lofty shores of Kent *Braight-ain*, which in their dialect of the Celtic signifies the high island. Thus *Braidalbin* is the name of the most elevated district in North Britain.

Alba, or *Albin*, the name by which the Scots have from immemorial antiquity distinguished their division of the island, is also from a word signifying the same quality in their dialect;

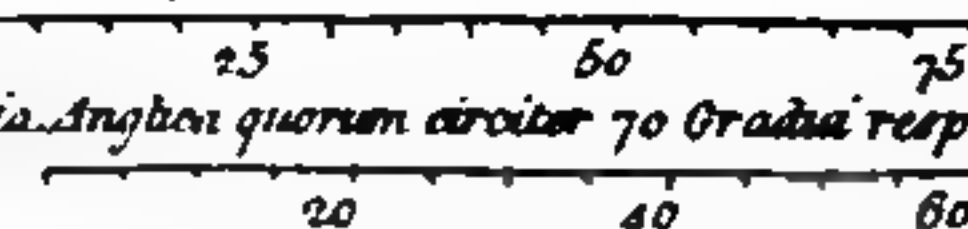
BRITANNIA ANTIQUA.

Auctore Horsley.

Miliaria Romana etc. quorum 75 intra Spatium unius Gradus continentur

25 50 75

Millaria Anglica quorum circiter 70 Gradus respondent



vantages which prevail over those of extent, make it by much the most considerable of islands. Notwithstanding the irregularity of its contour, the triangular figure which Cæsar ascribes to it from hearsay is sufficiently applicable to it. But he was moreover well enough informed concerning the inequality of its sides ; the south one of which, less extended than the other two, seems to serve them as a base. *Cantium**, on

Alb or *Alp*, high, and *In* or *Ain*, invariably an island. *Cantium* is derived from *Canti*, the end (of the island) ; the *Belgiæ*, from *Belgen*, a party-coloured tribe, hence by analogy a mixt people ; *Bolerium*, from *Bel-ir*, the western rock ; *Ordovices*, from *Ord-tuavich*, northern mountaineers ; *Brigantes*, *Brigand*, plunders ; *Durotriges*, from *Dur-treig*, the sea tribe ; the *Selgovæ*, from *Selgovick*, hunters, and metaphorically freebooters ; *Gadeni*, from *Gadechin*, robbers ; *Mæataæ*, from *Moi-atta*, inhabitants of the plains ; *Dimætæ*, from *Di-moi-atta*, inhabitants of the southern plain ; *Dobuni*, from *Dobb-buni*, on the bank of a river, alluding to their situation on the banks of the Severn ; *Trinobantes*, from *Trion-oban*, a marshy district, the inhabitants of Middlesex and Essex ; *Silures*, from *Siol*, a race, and *Urus*, the river, emphatically, from the situation beyond the Severn. *Caledonia* is derived from *Caël*, the generic name of the nation, and *Doch*, a district or region ; and *Ghaèldoch* (with a *c*, or an aspirated *g*) is the proper name by which the Scotch Highlanders call their country ; *Albin* being rather a figurative form of speech.—“ Enquiry into the Antiquities of Scotland, by James Macpherson, Esq.”

* The North Foreland.

the coast of Kent, opposite the *Itium* promontory of Gaul, makes one end of it; and a point of land far projected into the Western Ocean, named *Bolerium Promontorium*, or the Land's End*, the other. As to the apex of this triangle, the northern point of Scotland, now named Dungsby-head, was called *Orcas*, a name relative to the *Orcades*, which are adjacent to this promontory. The name of *Albion*, given to the greatest of the British islands, is probably borrowed from the remotest times, when it was less known than it has since been. Straitened in its width, its principal rivers, *Tamesis* and *Sabrina*, the Thames and the Severn, are considerable only in their approximation to the sea. Respecting the second of these rivers, the *Sabrinæ Æstuarium* is less its mouth than a gulph of the Western Ocean penetrating deeply into the land. Although this island be mountainous almost without interruption on its western side, antiquity furnishes no particular denomination of mountains, if we except the *Grampius Mons* in Scotland, which an expedition of Agricola has given occasion to mention, and which appears divided into *Citerior* and *Ulterior*, or Hither and Thither.

* Rather Cape Cornwall.

A difference of complexion observed among the inhabitants of Britain, indicated a difference of origin. It is indisputable that numerous tribes crossing over from Gaul established themselves in the southern parts of it. A great analogy in the language, identity of religion, and a conformity of manners, though less civilized in Britain than in Gaul, are an univocal testimony of affinity between the people. But the reddish hair and tall stature of the Caledonians persuaded Tacitus that these were originally from Germany; while the swarthy tint and curled locks of the Silures caused them to be deemed of Iberian origin. Cæsar, when he passed over into Britain, advanced only to the banks of the Thames, which only served, as it were, to shew him the country. Augustus, little attached to the principle of extending the limits of the empire, neglected the conquest of it: and it was not seriously invaded till the reign of Claudius, when the part nearest to Gaul, between the east and the south, was subjected. Under the reign of Domitian, the Roman armies, commanded by Agricola, penetrated even to *Caledonia*; that is to say, into the centre of Scotland. The difficulty of maintaining this distant frontier against the assaults of the unconquered people, deter-

mined Adrian to contract the limits of the Roman province in Britain, and separate it from the barbarous country, by a rampart of eighty miles in length, from the bottom of the gulph called now Solway Frith, to Tinmouth, which is the entrance of a river on the eastern side of the island. Severus carried these limits further, in constructing another rampart, of thirty-two miles, in the narrowest part of the island, between *Glo-ta*, or the river Clyde, and the bottom of *Bodotria*, or the gulph near which the city of Edinburgh stands. Though we have not in Roman Britain well-defined limits between the several provinces as in Gaul, we perceive a distinction between *Superior and Inferior*; and the position of some cities ascribed to the higher Britain, indicates this to have been on the western shore. The multiplication of provinces which prevailed throughout the empire, furnished a *Britannia Prima* and *Secunda*; and the situation of the first colonies after the commencement of the conquest should establish the first Britain in the east. Two other provinces, *Flavia Cæsariensis*, and *Maxima Cæsariensis*, appear, by the name of *Flavia*, to have been called after the family of Constantine; and the surname of *Cæsariensis* would refer to Constantius Chlorus, who, it is well

well known, commanded in Britain with the title of Cæſar. But we are not informed concerning the extent and limits of theſe provinces. Somewhat later in the order of time another province is obſerved under the name of *Valentia*, ſuppoſed to have been the neareſt to the rampart of Severus.

To enter into a detail of people and cities, we muſt begin with *Cantium*, as it preſents itſelf at the firſt approach. It preſerves its name in that of Kent. The principal city of this corner of land was called *Durovernum*, and its preſent name of Canter-bury is that proper to the country itſelf, followed by the appellative for a * town in the language of the Anglo-Saxons. Another city, *Duro-brivis*, has taken the name of Roſcheſter, which in common uſe is Rocheſter. The port that appears to have been the moſt uſed for landing in Britain was named † *Ritupia*, towards the ſouthern point of the iſland called *Tanetos*, or Thanet, where we now find Sandwich. Dover is mentioned by the name of *Dubris*. But we recognize at ſome diſtance to-

* Rather a ſtation, or dwelling, for that is what *Burg* in the Saxon ſignifies. *Bophoe*, *Borough*, is the appellative for a town or city. See Johnson's Dict.

† *Ritupia* is Richborough, according to Horſley.

wards the west another beach with the name of *Lemnis*, Lymne; and which, as there is every reason to presume, was the place where Cæsar made his descent upon the island of Britain. Thence, after traversing the territory of a people named *Regni*, we find the *Belgæ*; and their principal city, called *Venta Belgarum*, retains its name in Wintchester. This termination of Chester, applied to many cities in England, is a depravation of the Latin term *Castrum*, which the Roman domination had established and rendered familiar in Britain, and which under the Anglo-Saxons having taken the form of *Ceaſter*, has become Cester, or Chester, indifferently. *Veſtis*, or the Isle of Wight, which is adjacent to this canton which the *Belgæ* inhabited, was subjected by Vespasian under the reign of Claudius. The *Atrebates*, whose name we find also among the people of Belgic Gaul, were contiguous to the *Belgæ* of Britain in inclining towards the Thames. On the coast, the *Durotriges* followed the Belgians; and *Durnovaria*, their city, is now Dorchester. What remains of the southern part of Britain, and which is contracted by the sea and the *Sabrinæ Œſtuary*, belonged to the *Dumnonii*. Their city, called *Iſca*, on a river of the ſame name, retains its denomination in that of

of * Exeter, or Excheſter. It is well known that this extremity of the iſland, which has taken the name of Cornwall, was renowned for its tin. The importation of this metal making a conſiderable object of commerce among the Phœnicians and Carthaginians, they gave the name of *Caffiterides*, derived from a Greek word denoting tin, to iſlands which were thought to produce it. Although many of the ancient geographers ſpeak of thoſe iſlands as lying off the Finiſterre of Spain, there is every reaſon to aſcribe the *Caffiterides* to the end of the Britiſh iſland; and paſſing over the little iſles or rocks of † Scilly, to comprehend under this denomination two promontories, which, ſeparated probably by a convulſion of the elements, might be miſtaken by ſtrangers arriving in theſe latitudes for inſulated lands. Theſe promontories are *Eolerium*, before mentioned, and the Lizard Point, known in antiquity under the name of *Dumnonium*, or *Ocrium*. Further, we read in Diodorus Siculus,

* *Uxela* was the name of Exeter, according to Doct̃or Horſey; and *Iſca Dumnoniorum*, Hamden-Hill.

† We find the iſles of Scilly mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary under the name of *Liſcia*; and the following note by Welleſelingius, the Amſterdam editor: “*Lis veteri Britannorum ſermone Gurgitem notatiſſe volunt.*”

that

that the tin of the *Cassiterides* was transported by the inhabitants of *Bolerium* to the isle of *Veëtis*: a report which can leave no doubt of their identity.

Having thus terminated the southern shores, we return to describe the eastern parts. Among the *Trinobantes* we find *Londinium*, London, which is spoken of under the Roman government as a city flourishing by commerce. *Camalodunum* was the first colony which the Romans established in Britain under the reign of Claudius. Its situation agrees with that of Colchester; and there is observed in the modern denomination a fragment of the title or surname of *Colonia*, which this city appears to have borne by way of eminence. The vestiges of an ancient city named *Verulamium* are recognized near St. Alban's, twenty-one miles from London. North of the *Trinobantes*, the *Iceni*, a people equally powerful, designated their capital by the same name of *Venta* which we have observed among the Belgians; and the place which this city occupied is now called Caster, near Norwich, the principal city of the county of Norfolk. Towards the sources of the Thames were the *Debuni*. *Aqua Solis**, or waters of Apollo, are dis-

* *Aqua Solis* is placed by Doctor Horsley in the territory of the *Belgae*.

tinguished by the name of Bath, signifying the same thing as Baden among the Germans; this name being appropriated by them to places where there are baths of mineral waters. The position of Gloucester, upon the Severn, is the same as that of * *Clanum*: and the passage of the Severn was the entrance to the territory of the *Silures*, who occupied the northern shore of the gulph which receives this river. They had a city called, as many others, *Venta*, the name of which is found in *Caer-gwent*: and, as well as the *Dumnonii*, they had a city called *Isca*, the residence of a Roman legion, and its site is now recognized in the name of *Caer-leon*, on a river whose name of † *Ulk* is evidently the same as

* *Clevum*, as well in the map of our author, as in that of Horsley.

† *Uisk*, or *Wyiskie*, is the Gaëlic appellative for the element of water: hence there are several rivers of that name in the British island. *Dur* has the same meaning: hence the *Durio* in Savoy, the *Durance* in France, and the *Duro* in Spain. *Taw* is the name for the sea, and, according to the hyperbolical genius of the Celtic speech, the greatest rivers in each country are so called: hence the *Tamb*, or Thames; the *Tay* in Scotland; more than one *Taff* in Wales; the *Tagus*, or *Taio*, in Portugal; the Tanais in the north of Asia, &c. But *Ambon*, pronounced *Avon*, is the specific and precise appellation of a river.

that

that of the city. Among the *Demeta*, who were contiguous on the same shore, we find the position of *Maridunum* in that of Caermarthen. In the north of the * principality of Wales, of which the southern part belonged to the people just mentioned, the *Ordovices* were only separated by a narrow channel from the isle of *Mona*, where the Druids had consecrated woods polluted with human blood. This isle has taken

* *Pays des Galles* in the original; therein retaining the generic name of the nation; and it is only by a change of the initial for another letter peculiar to the Gothic dialects, that we call it Wales. Thus another part of the same nation, retiring from the conquering Saxons into the southern extremity of the island, prefixed to this national denomination a name which in their own language, as well as in the Roman, denotes its geographical figure, *Corn-Gall*, *Corn-wall*, quasi *Cornu*. So the posterity of the German nations that seized upon Belgic Gaul acquired the name of *Wallosns*. And the Germans on this side the Alps call the inhabitants of the ancient Cisalpine Gaul, and the Italians in general, *Walich*.—But to return. Geraldus Camb. observes, that “*Adulterius vocibus astuteque magic, sed proprio minus, modernis dictus Wallia dicitur.*” And Wallis, *Litterarum g & w frequentissima est communio*. (Preface.) And Spelman, *Galli semper g utuntur pro Sax. p.* (Gloss. verbo Garantie.) * Examples of the Gall. practice in words beginning with *W*. are, Gager, gardent, gardebe, garantie, guerra, &c. and the name Guillaume; for wager, warden, wardrobe, warranty, war, and William.

the name of Anglef-ey; the termination of which being an appellative word in many northern dialects to denote an island: and it is thus that the Orcades are called Orkn-ey*. The isle which is known under the name of Man, with which that of Mona appears confounded, is situated in the distance between the north of England and Ireland, and was known to the ancients by the name of *Monabia*.

East of the *Ordovices*, among the *Cornavii*, mention is made of *Deva* as a post of a legion in Upper Britain; its name is now Chester. We add *Viroconium*, to observe that its position was not that of the city of Worcester, but a small town called Wroxeter, also upon the Severn, and a little below Shrewsbury. *Lindum Colonia*, retaining the name of Lincoln, indicates to us the territory of the *Coritani*, to whom this city is attributed; and a gulph which appears to have been named *Metaris Æstuarium*, should separate them from the *Iceni* before-mentioned. The most powerful people in Britain were the Brigantes; to judge by the extent of country that they occupied, which was the whole breadth of the island between the two seas, from the

* Hence *isle*, which we received into our language through the channel of the French.

mouth of the river *Abus*, or Humber, to the Wall of Hadrian*. In this circuit *Eboracum*, or York, was distinguished above other cities by the residence of the emperors Severus and Constantius Chlorus during their continuance in Britain. It is probable that the province called *Maxima Cæsariensis* was of this part of Britain. There are here very obvious vestiges of military ways; on which is recognized a measure that exceeds the Roman mile by eighty toises. The ways also indicate many ancient places which we have the satisfaction to find; but which being too numerous to enter into an abridged description, are comprised in a table designed to supply the deficiency here as well as elsewhere. The same may be said of the *Vallum Hadriani*, or rampart of Adrian; along which we distinguish places of defence at no great distance from each other. From the shore of Solway Frith towards the west, this line tends to *Luguvallum*, now Carlisle; and it is terminated on the eastern side of the island by a post called *Tinocellum*, near the mouth of a river named Tina. Beyond this river were the *Otta-tini* on the eastern shore; and, in turning to the west, the *Selgovæ*; and the *No-*

* Dr. Horsley places a people called *Parisii* between the Humber and the Derwent.

Wantæ were they who occupied the modern county of Gallway to the angle which we find under the name of *Novantum Peninsula*, terminating this county; the southern promontory whereof is called Mula, or the Beak. A city remarkable by the name of *Victoria*, attributed to the Demnii, might have served for the monument of a victory won by Agricola from the Caledonians, near the Grampian Hills. The people on this side of the *Val-lum* or rampart of Severus were in general called *Mæata*, by distinction from the Caledonians who inhabited the other. We have said above that this line extended from the river *Glota*, or Clyde, to the *Bodotria Æstuarium*, which is now named the Frith of Forth. We are assured by the proper signification of the name of Edinburgh, that it is the position of a post called by the Romans *Alata Castra*, or the Flying Camp.

That which was not comprised within the limits, more or less remote, of the Roman empire, might be distinguished under the title of *Britannia Barbara*. The name of *Caledonii* appears to have comprehended many particular people who occupied, under divers denominations, the northern parts of Scotland. Nor are the Caledonians to be distinguished from the *Picti*, whose name is not found employed till an after

age; but which, by a term borrowed from the Roman language, expresses a custom established among this savage people, of painting their skin with party-coloured figures*. Another nation, the *Scoti*, who, migrating from Hibernia, attacked the Picts before Britain was lost to the Romans, penetrated to the utmost part of the Roman domination towards the north, and were in the sequel sufficiently powerful to gain, by conquest, from the Saxons of the English heptarchy, the kingdom of the Nordan-humbers, which was bounded on the north by the gulph of Edinburgh, and the rampart of Severus†. And the

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* Nec falso nomine Picti. (*Claudian.*) Though not from the Roman language, but from the Celtic; in which they were nick-named *Picti*, or thieves, by their neighbours in the Low Country, according to Dr. John Macpherson. Similarity of sound naturally produced ambiguity, which, degenerating into error, has been perpetuated by such authors as Claudian, and Eumenius the panegyrist. The Hibernian origin of the Scots, and the Spanish origin of the Irish, and the Silures of Britain, are also treated by him as puerile errors with equal plausibility of argument. But Pinkerton, in his late History of Scotland, makes the Picts to be Scandinavian Goths from Norway.

† *Scot* is an imputed name as well as *Picti*, and signifies in the Gaëlic little or contemptible. Opprobrious epithets are owing to the malignity of mankind: and these people

were

conquests of this people have extended their name to the northern end of the island; although the Scots, properly so called, are distinguished as occupying the western shore called High-land, because it is more mountainous than that towards the east. Among the people of ancient Caledonia the *Horestæ* are found in history, and appear to have inhabited beyond the *Taum Æstuarium*, which cannot be more suitably assigned than to the mouth of the Tay, the most considerable river in Scotland. *Devana*, further north, is the river named Dee, from which the town of Aberdeen, situated at its mouth, derives its name. Among the several people of whom we find but the names, the *Cornabii* should be placed, apparently, in the remotest corner of Scotland, in the county which we now name Caithness; therein employing a term much used

were so denominated by their neighbours of the Low Countries, who migrated from the continent since them. The unlettered Highlander is as utter a stranger to the national name of *Scot* as he is to that of Parthian or Arabian; and if he be asked of what country he is, he immediately replies that he is an *Albanich*, or *Gaël*.—The translator is indebted for this, the note concerning rivers, and that on the etymology of the term *Picti*, to Critical Dissertations on Caledonian Antiquities, by John Macpherson, D. D. Minister of State in the Isle of Sky.—London, Becket, &c. 1768.

by many northern nations to denote a land far advanced in the sea *. The extremity of this land is the promontory which received from the ancients the name of *Orcas*, from its proximity to the *Orcades*. As there is mention of these islands before a Roman fleet circumnavigated Britain, when Agricola commanded there, what Tacitus reports of their being then discovered and conquered, must only be rigorously understood in respect of the last of these terms. The ancients were not entirely ignorant of the islands on the western shore of Scotland, which they called *Ebudes*, and which are now named, by reason of their situation, the Western Isles. But they are mentioned in a manner too desultory and indistinct to authorize a particular detail of them here. We have now a more important object to consider, which is

* As Inverness, &c. This term appears one of the few that are common to the Celtic and Gothic. *Ness*, *nasus*, *nez*, *noëre*, *noſe*. The similarity between the northern and southern extremity of the island in geographical figure, is not more remarkable than the identity of name, *Cornabii* and *Cornwall*.

H I B E R N I A.

The name of this great island is variously read. That of *Ierne*, in some authors of antiquity, has a great affinity to the name of *Erin**, which it bears among the people who inhabit it, and from which is formed its present denomination of Ire-land. Adjacent to Britain, but inferior in extent, it is sometimes called *Britannia Minor*. In times just preceding the fall of the western empire, we find it mentioned under the name of *Scotia*; and we have seen that the *Scoti* issued from it to invade the north of the British island. The Romans having never carried their arms into Ireland, had no other knowledge of it than what commerce furnished between two lands in sight of each other. It would be difficult, not to say inept, to recount the detail which the geography of Ptolemy furnishes of *Hibernia*; for this island does not enter

* Compounded of *Iar*, west, and *In* an island. Cæsar is the first author who mentions Ireland under the name of *Hibernia*: and therein he might either have latinized the *H'Yverdhon* of the southern Britons; or, what is more probable, given it a name that suited his own ideas of its air and climate.—James Macpherson.

into history till an age very much posterior to that of antiquity. There are however some circumstances to be remarked, as appertaining to its principal features.

The figure given of it by Ptolemy is a parallelogram, determined by its promontories; two towards the south, and two towards the north. On the eastern shore, and towards the middle of its extent, the position of a city under the name of *Eblana* agrees with that of Dublin; and the mouth of a river a little northward of it, named *Buinda*, consequently answers to the Boyne. The promontory terminating this side towards the south, and named *Sacrum*, is the south-east point of Ireland; and that which stretches towards the west, and was called *Notium*, or the South, agrees with what is now named Cape Clear. On the western coast, terminated by a promontory named *Boreum*, or the Northern, a river among many others, and called *Senus*, is thought to be the Shannon; the most considerable of the country, and which obtains the same name in the work of an ancient British historian as in Ptolemy. The circumstances that regard Armagh would induce us to consider it as the position of the most northern of two cities named *Regin*. A local tradition reports it to have been
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the residence of the kings of this part of Ireland called Ulster, and we know that it is still the primatial see for the whole island. A city of the same name with that of the island, that is to say, *ſernis* or *ſuernis*, placed in the centre of the southern part, takes therefore the position of Cashel, one of the principal towns of the province of Munster; if we be not inclined rather to credit a tradition of the country, which pretends that at some distance west of Cashel there formerly existed a great city, which was episcopal, and to which they give the name of Aen. Among the nations whose names are placed in *Hibernia*, that of the *Brigantes* evinces that it received colonies from Great Britain: but common fame ascribes the origin of the Irish people to an emigration from Iberia.

To this article of Hibernia must be added what we can say of *Thule* or *Thyle*, which the ancients reputed the remotest of lands on the Northern Ocean, and nearest to the Pole. The relation of Pytheas, a Massilian Greek, had made this land remarkable many ages before the Christian æra; although the description of its climate, according to this navigator, as being neither earth, air, nor sea, but a chaotic confusion of these three elements, were sufficient to invalidate his testimony.

The opinion which takes Iceland for Thule, cannot be maintained against an analysis of circumstances which are attributed to Thule, without omitting those even which the narrative of Pytheas furnishes * ; the discussion whereof is not adapted to a work of this kind. We learn from Tacitus, that the Roman fleet which made the tour of Britain, and reduced the Orkneys, had at the same time a sight of *Thule* ; which could have

* Le nom de *Thule* reparoit dans les tables de Ptolémée. Mais ce n'est plus la *Thule* de Pytheas ; on a eu tort de la confondre jusqu'aujourd'hui avec elle. Les circonstances astronomiques qui accompagnent le récit de Pytheas, ne permettent pas de douter que l'isle dont il parloit ne dût être très voisine du cercle polaire. Ptolémée, qui élevoit déjà trop toutes les latitudes de la Bretagne, n'a pu cependant arriver à cette hauteur, ni passer au-delà du 63me degré. Ainsi il n'a prétendu décrire qu'une terre inférieure en latitude à celle que Pytheas avoit indiquée.

En plaçant *Thule* près des Orcades, Ptolémée fait voir que les connoissances de son siècle s'étendoient peu au-delà de ces isles ; que la route de l'Iceland s'étoit perdue, et que l'on avoit transporté le nom de *Thule* et le souvenir de son existence à la petite isle de Schetland. M. d'Anville l'a bien jugé. Mais il a confondu les tems ; il n'a point vu que l'opinion de Ptolémée ne pouvoit avoir aucune rapport avec celle de Pytheas, et que les deux *Thule* devoient trouver une place différente dans la carte de l'ancien Monde.

Géographie des Grecs analysée par M. Gossellin, ouvrage couronné par l'Académie. Paris 1790.

been

been no other than the Shetland Isles, at least twenty leagues north-east of the Orkneys. And if in Ptolemy be considered the position of Thule relative to the Orkneys, the conclusion formed upon the report of Tacitus will be confirmed beyond a doubt. We shall find in the sequel another Thule, in a northern region of Europe, but which, separated from the Orkneys by the space of an hundred leagues of sea, cannot be confounded with the Thule now under consideration.

IV.

G E R M A N I A.

SEPARATED from Gaul by the Rhine, Germany extends eastward to the Vistula, which may serve it for limits on the side of Sarmatia; while the shore of the sea towards the north, and the course of the Danube on the south, are elsewhere its boundaries. That which we now see comprised in *Alemagne*, between the Danube and the Alps, did not belong to ancient Germany. There are three principal rivers in the interval between the Rhine and the Vistula, directing their course to the German Ocean: *Visurgis*, the *Wefer*; *Albis*, the *Elbe*; *Viadrus*, the *Oder*; a river less considerable, *Amisus*, the *Ems*, precedes the *Wefer* in the order from west to east. The ancients, moreover, were acquainted with three other rivers which the Rhine received; *Nicer*, the *Neker*; *Mænus*, the *Mein*; *Lupia*, the *Lippe*: and we
may

may mention the *Sala*, which under the same name traverses Thuringia to discharge itself into the Elbe. Among the local circumstances of Germany, there are none more remarkable than those which regard the *Silva Hercynia*, or Hercynian forest; which was so vast, according to what is reported of it, that it seemed to cover the whole country; whose ancient aspect might thence have well merited the description* that Tacitus has given of it, however inapplicable to its present state. We must add, that *Hercynia* is a generic term, there being several places in Germany named *der Hartz*: and if there be found other names of forests, as that of the *Gabreta Silva*, they are proper only to parts of this immense continuity of wood, which extended from the banks of the Rhine to the limits of Sarmatia and Dacia. The mountains covered with forests were designated by the same name; as the *Hercinii Montes* are principally remarked in the chain which encompasses *Boiohemum*, or Bohemia. Some other mountains will appear in the detail which the article of Germany demands.

* Deformem terris, asperam cœlo, tristem situ cultuque.

Tacitus.

The name of *Germani* did not belong to this nation from immemorial antiquity. There was a time when the Celts prevailed in power over the people beyond the Rhine, as establishments formed in Germany by Celtic nations sufficiently evince. But when, in their turn, detachments of Germanic people invaded a part of Belgica, Tacitus informs us that these strangers, become superior in arms, were called *Germani*; and we find that, in the Teutonic or Germanic language, *Ger-man* signifies a warrior*. The name of
Alemagne,

* From *Ger*, Bellum, and *Man*, Homo. The Roman alphabet, like the French, affording no *w*, this letter was converted into *g*. Perhaps all the original names of nations being compounded of names of qualities, were at first imputed either by themselves through vanity, or by their neighbours through calumny; as appellative words are antecedent to proper names in the history of human speech. Thus the *Brigantes* of South Britain, of Ireland, of the Alpine Regions, and of Spain, derived their common name from *Brigand*, a Celtic word (and which the French have retained), signifying a robber. Thus *Kymraig*, by which the Welch distinguish themselves and their dialect of the Celtic, signifies an associate in arms; the French having retained this word also in *camarade*, which they use for a brother-soldier. And our thrice-illustrious ancestors, the *Gets* and *Goths*, or, as the Romans called them, *Getæ* and *Gothi*, formed their name of the verb *getan*, to *get*; *got*, *gotten*; because they professed to get territory by expulsion of the natives. In times of violence and
adven-

Alemagne, which the French extend to Germany, comes from a particular people, of whom the first mention is made at the beginning of the third century, under the reign of Caracalla. This name of *Alé-man*, or *All-man*, signifies properly a multitude of men; and the *Alemanni* appear to have been established in the country now called Suabia, in descending the Rhine to the confluence of the Maine. This nation having detached itself from the Francic league, formed in the same age by the nations of the Lower Rhine, had arrived to the highest degree of power. However, the name of *Alemannia*, its territory, confined in the middle ages to Suabia,

adventure, acquisition signified right; and in the language of our common law, the terms conqueror and founder are synonymous. One more example may be adduced out of many that remain: the *Slavons*, a word which in their own language denotes nobles; but which, by a signal accident of fortune, affording no indifferent lesson to arrogance, has become significant of the most abject and calamitous condition of human life, in all the western languages of Europe.

Mr. Pinkerton observes, that it is worthy of remark that there was a Persian people called *Γερμανοί*, Germans; Herod. i. 125. There was also a Greek one in Peloponnesus, called *Τευτάν*, Teutani; Pliny iii. 8. Steph. Byz.

The same Scythic speech produced the same appellations.

Diff. on the Scy. or Goths.

Alface,

Alsace, and part of Switzerland, is not that which *Alemagne* or *Germania* itself has adopted. As to the actual and Teutonic name of *Teutsch-land*, we cannot forbear remarking in it the obvious resemblance to that of the *Teutones*, whom we find associated with the *Cimbri* in an irruption, about a century before the Christian æra, that diffused terror through Italy, and was only restrained by the victories of *Marius*. If, among the people and countries of Germany, a name be sought that would appear predominant by its extent, it is that of the *Sacci* and *Suevia*.

In describing the different people, it will be found agreeable to geographic order to begin in the vicinity of the Rhine, and, ascending that river to the Danube, to penetrate thence through the bosom of the continent to the shores of the Baltic sea. Hence the *Frisii*, or Frisians, separated from Gaul and the territory of the Batavians by that arm of the Rhine which preserves its name, appear the first. Their country was intersected by a canal named *Flevo*, made by *Drusus*; which, by a derivation of the waters of the Rhine into the *Iffel*, had expanded to such a degree as to form a considerable lake or lagoon, whose issue to the sea was fortified by a castle bearing the same name. This lagoon,
5 having

having been in the progress of time much increased by the sea, assumed the name of Zuyderzee, or the Southern Sea; and of several channels which afford entrance to the Ocean, that named Vlie indicates the genuine egress of the *Flevo*. A Roman fleet commanded by Drusus, having entered the Ocean by this channel, seized upon an island named *Byrchanis*; which, notwithstanding the changes met this shore has experienced by the encroachments of the sea, we recognise in the name of Borkum, at the entrance of the Ems. The next were the *Chauci*, divided, as we may say of the Frisians, into *Majores* and *Minores*; these inhabiting the hither side of the Weser; those occupying the country between that river and the Elbe. This was one of the most illustrious nations of Germany*, according to Tacitus, and distinguished by the

* *Populus inter Germanos nobilissimus, quique magnitudinem suam malit justitia tueri. Sine cupiditate, sine impotentia quieti secretique, nulla provocant bella; nullis raptibus aut latrociniiis populantur. Idque præcipuum virtutis ac virium argumentum est, quod ut superiores agant, non per injurias adsequuntur. Prompta tamen omnibus arma, ac si res poscat exercitus: plurimum virorum equorumque; & quiescentibus eadem fama.—Tacitus de Mor. Germ. cap. 35.*

love

love of justice. But Pliny represents as very miserable the life of those who inhabited a shore exposed to inundations of the sea. Between the Rhine and the Ems, above the Frisons, were the *Bruēteri*; and although Tacitus speaks of them as a nation destroyed by the hatred of their neighbours, we find them distinguishing themselves among the first in the Francic league. We read that a part of the country of the Bruēterians was occupied by the *Chamavi* and the *Argravarii*. The first, having previously inhabited the banks of the Rhine, had been successively replaced by the *Tubantes* and the *Ujipii*; and it is believed that the second, established on the Weser in the vicinity of the *Cherusci*, have given the name to Angaria or Angria, the domain of the famous Saxon Witikind, who cost Charlemagne so much trouble to reduce to obedience. And by the mention made of the *Marfi*, it is known that they also belonged to this canton. The Cherusicians were extended on both sides of the Weser above the Caucians; where, under the conduct of Arminius, they acquired an immortal name by the utter annihilation of three Roman legions, commanded by Varus; and the *Saltus Teutobergiensis*, the scene of this bloody catastrophe, makes a
part

part of the bishopric of Paderborn *. Another field, named *Idistavisus*, where Arminius was defeated by Germanicus, has much resemblance in the circumstances of this action to that of Hastenbach, where a French army gained a victory

* Pinkerton observes, in the words of Tacitus: "The Scythians or Goths, who slew Cyrus, whom Alexander shunned, and who were the terror of Pyrrhus, were in their German seats equally formidable. Not the Samnians, not the Carthaginians, not the mingled nations of Spain and Gaul, nor even the Parthians themselves, were so dangerous to the Roman power. Carbo and Cassius, Scaurus Aurelius, Servilius Cipro, and Marcus Manlius, with their five consular armies, were all taken or cut to pieces by the Teutones, and Cimbri, who had fled from the northern Germans. Julius declined the contest with the Germans: Augustus wept for the fate of Varus and his legions: Hardly could Drusus, and Nero, and Germanicus defend this frontier of the empire; for this was the sole ambition of Rome. In later times they were triumphed over, but not conquered."——

"Under their ancient name of Scythæ, or Goths, they were soon by degrees to seize on the whole Western Empire; nay, to pour over the fertile coasts of Africa. The Vandali, whom Tacitus and Pliny found in the north of Germany, were to fight with Belisarius in the plains of Numidia. The Suevi were to possess the fragrant fields of Spain. The Langobardi were to enjoy the orange groves of Italy. And the Angli, whom Tacitus places in his catalogue as not meriting further notice, were to give their name to a country eminent in arts and arms, in wisdom and liberty."

Diff. on the Scy. or Goths, Part II. chap. iv.

in the year 1757. The Cherusians are afterwards described as a degenerate people, appearing subjected to a neighbouring power, who it is thought were the Causians, as the dependencies of these, in the time of Tacitus, extended to the territory of the Cattians. The victories of Germanicus had caused the ruin of the Cherusians, and involved a contiguous nation, named the *Fosi*, in their calamity. The *Chasuarii* merit notice, if they be the same people with the *Atuarii*, in the league of the Franks. A trophy erected by Drusus, father of Germanicus, on the bank of the Elbe in Thuringia, signalized the progress of the Roman armies in this part of Germany.

We must again approach the Rhine, and remark the *Sicambri*, who inhabited the south side of the course of the Lippe. Pressed by the Cattians, powerful neighbours, whom Cæsar calls *Saxones*, they were, together with the *Ubii*, received into Gaul, on the left bank of the Rhine, under Augustus; and there is reason to believe that the people who occupied this position under the name of *Gagerii*, were Sicambrians. It was in favour of the Ubians that Cæsar crossed the Rhine, at the extremity of the territory of Treves, laid waste that of the Sicambrians, and
caused

caused the Cattians to decamp. The *Tenēteri* inhabited the country contiguous to that which the Sicambrians had possessed, and above it withal. A nation superior in power to any of these were the *Catti*, whom Cæsar, as before observed, calls *Suevi*. They occupied Hesse to the Sala in Thuringia, and Weteravia to the Maine. Among other circumstances which enhanced the merit of this people, was that of their skill in the military art; which, according to Tacitus, the Cattians superadded to the quality of bravery common to the Germanic nations. A place which is mentioned under the name of *Castellum* continues this name in that of Cassell. *Mattium* is spoken of as the capital of the Cattians, and it is believed that this city is Marpurg. We read in Tacitus, that the Germans had no cities; yet it is reasonable to believe that each community had some principal place of congregated habitations: and the analogy discernible in the name *Mattium* to that of *Mattiaci*, who remain to be mentioned, induces an opinion that the place belonged to this people; who made part of the great Cattian nation, from whom were detached the *Batavi*, established in the extremity of Gaul. A firm alliance united the Mattiacians to the Roman empire. It is remarked, even that a

part of their territory contiguous to the Rhine and the Maine, was covered and separated from the exterior country by a *vallum*, or retrenchment, whereof evident vestiges are still subsisting: and the mount named *Taunus*, whose ridge prevails from the bank of the Rhine to above Frankfort, had a post fortified by Drusus. The town, which is now named Wisbaden, at the foot of this hill opposite to Mentz, represents the *Aquæ Mattiaci*. From this canton, in ascending the Rhine, the course of this river should not be regarded as a definitive determination of limits, whereby the country in obedience to the Romans was bounded. There was a Roman town called *Aquæ*, beyond the Rhine, to which the position of Baden corresponds. The Marconians, a Germanic people, migrating from these ambiguous limits to transport themselves into Bohemia, were succeeded by Gauls, who spread from the Rhine to the sources of the Danube, at the foot of mount *Abnoba*, which is the Black Mountain. This is what we find in Ptolemy indicated by the wilderness of the Helvetians; and these lands have been called *Decumates Agri*, because they were subjected to an imposition of the tenth of their fruits. Many have thought that the *Alemanni* issued from the

Decumatic

Decumatic people. But admitting that the *Alemanni* were composed of divers people, as may be fairly inferred from the name that distinguishes them, yet it is extremely probable that they were more Germans and Suevians than Gauls. For whence should come the present name of Suabia, peculiar to this circle of Germany, although far distant from the ancient and primitive *Suevi*; whose name, in its severer and more appropriate sense, was applicable to the Cattian nations beyond the Maine? However this be, we must remark, that the Roman domination extended over the country which has taken the name of Suabia; which extent was even defined in its limits, and defended by a retrenchment, under the reign of Probus, embracing about sixty leagues of the course of the Danube from its sources. And this line is thought to have been garrisoned till about the reigns of Dioclesian and Maximinian.

The *Hermunduri*, a potent nation, and attached to the Roman name, stretched from the shore of the same river far into the interior country, disputing with the Cattians the possession of the Sala, and the salt which the waters of this river furnish to the town of Halle. They were only separated by the Elbe from another great nation,

tion, of whom we shall speak hereafter. Lower down on the same bank of the Danube, the *Narisci* succeed to the Hermundurians, and seem to have been covered by *Boiohemum*. In the name of this country, that of the more ancient people who occupied it is followed by a term in the German language, which signifies habitation or dwelling; and this name has continued to the same country in that of Bohemia, although the *Boii* had given place to the Marcomans, and these to a Slavonic or Sarmatian people, who have long possessed it. It appears by Cæsar, that the *Boii* were associated with the Helvetic nation; and the Helvetians, according to Tacitus, were advanced as far as the Maine. The *Marcomani*, or *Marcomanni*, and their king Maroboduus, desirous of escaping from the Roman yoke, withdrew from the Rhine and Maine under Augustus, and seized from the Boians the country which had borne their name; which name the same people, abandoning these their native seats, have carried with them into that now called Boïaria, Bayaria, or Bavaria. The *Qua.ii*, the most remote of the Germanic nations on the Danube, between the Marcomans and the Sarmatian people called Jazyges, and who make a figure in many passages of history, but parti-

particularly under the reign of Marcus Aurelius, occupied what is now called Moravia. Under Tiberius bands of Germans, who had followed princes driven from their states, were settled on the Danube, between the rivers *Marus* and *Cusus*, the Morava and the Vag; the first of which being the boundary between the modern kingdom Hungary and the marquisate of Moravia. The establishment then made by a king of the Quadians, named Vannius, extended the limits of this nation to the river *Granua*, or Gran, whose mouth in the Danube is on the bank opposite to a city of the same name, but otherwise called Strigonia.

The internal part of this continent may be considered under the general name of *Suevia*; whence many Germanic nations have borrowed the denomination under which they appear. Suevia was divided among a number of distinct people. The *Semnones*, who were reputed the noblest and most ancient of the Suevian nations, extended from the Elbe to beyond the Oder. Behind the Marcomans and Quadians, as Tacitus expresses himself, were the *Marsigni*, *Gothoni*, *Osi*, and *Burii*; an arrangement which places these people towards the Oder, above the Semnones. The *Lygii* are mentioned as a powerful nation,

nation, uniting under this name several people, whose dwellings, bordering on the Sarmatians, appear to have been on the Warta and the Vistula. The position which Ptolemy gives in this canton, under the name of *Calisia*, is evidently found in that of Kalitz, a Polish town on the frontier of Silesia. Tacitus, naming the *Langobardi* after the Semnones, authorises the opinion that they were established on the Sprhé, which communicates with the Elbe*. It is glorious to this people, says that historian, to maintain their independence amidst more powerful and hostile neighbours. Seeing the Lombards comprised in Suevia, can it be supposed that they who entered Italy under that name before the end of the sixth century were originally from a country separated from Germany by the Baltic Sea, according to the report of Paul Diacre, who nevertheless was a Lombard by nation? Their name (which, according to this historian, signifies Long-beard †) might have been employed in different regions. Beyond the Lygians were

* Contra Langobardos paucitas nobilitat: plurimis ac valentissimis nationibus cincti, non per obsequium, sed præliis, et periclitando tati sunt. *Tac. de Mor. Germ.* cap. 40.

† Ab intactæ ferro barbæ longitudine. D.

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the *Gothones*, whose residence is thought to have been near the sea. The name of the *Rugii* subsists in that of Rugenwald, which belongs to a maritime city of the further Pomerania, as an island adjacent to the hither part of the same country is called Rugen. The *Varini* are supposed to have been in Mecklenburgh; and all those approaching that shore appear to be comprised under the name of *Vindili*, the same that the Vandals have made famous. To these may be added the *Burgundiones*, whose name is retained in that of Burgogne, a province of France which fell to their share. The entrance of the Cimbrian Chersonese, or that which corresponds with modern Holstein, contained two nations highly illustrious in their progress; on one side the *Angli*, on the other the *Saxones*. These last were bounded in their primitive state by the issue of the Elbe; although now the name of Saxony, under which Westphalia is comprised, extends from the Rhine to the Oder.

The great emigration of the Cimbrians had reduced the remains of this nation, who continued in their ancient seats many ages after, to an inconsiderable tribe; but the remembrance of the former glory of this nation rendered it still

respectable*. It is manifest, that the *Chersonesus Cimbrica* is Denmark; the northern part whereof, the dwelling of the *Cimbri*, has taken the name of Jut-land from a people † who are not known till an age posterior to the term to which ancient geography is confined. A fleet under the command of Drusus had pushed discovery on this coast so far as to reconnoitre the point whereby the land is terminated, and which is now named Skagen. This voyage, according to Pliny, made the Romans acquainted with twenty-three islands. And these that line the western coast of Denmark, and of which the sea has covered a part, as it has encroached on the continent, must be of this number. We find in Ptolemy three islands of the Saxons, a little further north than the mouth of the Elbe. Tacitus speaks of an island of the Ocean which the people whom he names in this part of the continent consecrated to a religious ceremony in honour of *Hertha*, or the mother Earth. Though it be the opinion of many that this island is the same with Rugen, there is more probability of

† Parva nunc civitas, sed gloria ingens. *Tacitus*.

* Rather the people from the name of the country, which denotes its figure and situation.

recognizing it in the name of Helg-land, which signifies the Holy Isle. It is situated in the distance off the mouth of the Elbe, and of it only an eminence now remains; the sea having covered a shore much more spacious in the years 800 and 1300, or thereabouts. We should here conclude this description of Germany, if in the ancient authors we did not find Scandinavia annexed to it, and demanding a supplementary discussion.

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SCANDINAVIA.

It is also named by abbreviation *Scandia*, and in the writers of an after age we read *Scanzia*. Antiquity had yet another name for it, which is *Baltia*, remarkable for its affinity with the Baltic Sea, which borders Scandinavia. This sea washing on the other side the shores of Germany, which the Suevian nations occupied, is also called by Tacitus *Mare Suevicum*. In other authors it is distinguished as a particular gulph, under the name of *Sinus Codanus*. The ancients had but a very imperfect knowledge of Scandinavia; believing it totally encompassed by the sea, or even composed of many islands. The manner in which these islands of the name of
Scandy

Scandy are represented in the chart prepared from Ptolemy, has no relation to the real state of the country. The southern extremity however, and of which the Danish Isles of Seeland, Funen, &c. make the appendages, recal, in the names of Skany, or Scanc, the memory of its ancient denomination. Tacitus, without naming Scandinavia, speaks of this country as being environed by the Ocean, which forms spacious gulphs, embracing islands of great extent; ascribes it to Suevia, and places two nations therein. What he reports of the *Suiones*, in having a marine and fleets, appears remarkable, when we recollect that the ancient laws concerning navigation had their origin in Wisby in the Isle of Gothland. The country to which Tacitus conducts us retains the name of *Sueonia*, in the writers of the middle age, speaking precisely of Sweden. The other nation, the *Sitones*, where the sovereignty was in the hands of a woman, appears to have been Norway*. According to Pliny, the only part of Scandinavia which was known was occupied by the *Hilleciones*, a numerous nation. Among

* Cetera similes; uno differunt, quod femina dominatur. In tantum non modo a libertate, sed etiam a servitute degenerant. *Tac. de Mor. Germ.* cap. 45.

the divers names of countries and people reported by Jornandes we find Hallin; and that which is contiguous to the particular province of Skane is still called Hal-land. Although the proper name of a principal country of ancient Scandinavia be Gotland, and, according to the historians of the Goths, *Scanzia insula* was the cradle of the illustrious nation, we must say that the account is not justified by the authority of any of the Roman writers. But we may conjecture that a people named *Gutæ* by Ptolemy have some relation to them; remarking withal in Jornandes, that a nation distinguished as very brave and addicted to war were called *Gauti-Goth*.

According to the ancient error which divided the continent of Scandinavia into many islands, there are found in Pliny the names of *Bergon* and *Nerigon*, as proper to two of these isles; the first of which being the place of embarkation for Thule. It is evident, that the first under consideration is Berghen, one of the principal towns in Norway, having a port much frequented; and the name which succeeds being attributed to the largest island, is applicable to the country itself, of which the proper and local denomination is Norge. The *Servo mons* of the same author, which

which it is thought accords with the Riphean mountains, can be no other than the great chain of this country known under the general name of Fiell; but which takes particular names in divers places. But there is recognized in this country another Thule described by Procopius, and whose name is preserved in a canton called Tele-mark. It is certain that this author leads us to Scandinavia when he comprises the people called *Scrito-Finni* in Thule. These Finns were so called, according to Paul Diacre, for the lightness and vivacity of their course over the snows and ice which they pursued on wooden skaits. The angle formed by the separation of the gulphs of Bothnia and Finland from the Baltic Sea, offering the appearance of a great island, was called *Finningia*. Tacitus describes the condition of the *Fenni*, or *Finni*, as very miserable, and that of the Finns of Thule is little better in Procopius. Jornandes speaking of this nation as the gentlest in character of all the Scandinavians, we may conclude them to be the Laplanders, who are not otherwise mentioned. What we read of the nature of the sea which envelopes the north of this continent, shews that it was very little known. The Cimbrians named it *Mori-marusa*, or the Dead Sea,

as Pliny reports ; and we find the same signification still annexed to these terms in the northern languages. The name of *Rubeas Promontorium*, cited by the same author as being advanced to this sea, cannot be more applicable than to that called the North-Cape.

V.

*R H Æ T I A.**N O R I C U M**E T**P A N N O N I A.**I L L Y R I C U M.*

IN assembling these several countries in the same chapter, we fill the space from the right or southern shore of the Danube to the Alps, and the Hadriatic Sea. But as the distinction to be made between these provinces will not admit of their being described collectively, we shall treat of them under their respective titles.

R H Æ T I A.

This name is also written Rætia, without the aspiration of the Greek orthography: and to this article shall be joined Vindelicia. Rhætia,
pro-

properly so called, occupied the Alps from the frontier of the Helvetic country of Gaul to Vinitia and the limits of Noricum; by which it was bounded on the east. Vindelicia confined it on the north, and the flat country of Cisalpine Gaul on the south. The country of the Grissons makes only a part of ancient Rhætia. The sources and the course of the Rhine to its entrance into the lake to which the city of Constance communicates its name, the course of the *Ænus*, or the Inn, from its source to the point where it bounded Noricum, belonged to Rhætia; and the declivity of the Alps which regards the south, where *Ticinus*, or the Tesin, *Addua*, or the Adda, *Athesis*, or the Adige, begin their courses. The *Rhæti* were a colony of the *Tusci*, or Tuscans, a civilized nation, established in this country when the Gauls came to invade Italy. This colony, becoming savage, and infesting Cisalpine Gaul, were subjugated under the reign of Augustus by Drusus. And because the *Vindelici* armed in favour of their neighbours, Tiberius sent a force that reduced them also to obedience. This double conquest formed a province called *Rhætia*, comprehending Vindelicia, without obliterating altogether the distinction. But in the multiplication that Dioclesian, and some

some emperors after him, made of the provinces; Rhætia was divided into two, under the distinction of the first and second; a circumstance that caused Rhætia proper and Vindelicia to reassume their primitive distinctions:

Of a great number of particular people that were cantoned in the mountains, we shall mention the principal only. The *Sarunetes* occupied the position of Sargans, pressing on the limits of Helvetia, on the left of the course of the Rhine. On the right, *Curia*, from the name of which is derived that of the city of Coire, was a principal place in this canton of Rhætia, as this city still is among the Grissons. The *Lepontii* inhabited the high Alps, whence flow the Rhine, the Rhône, and the Tesin; and the name of Leventina, which distinguishes among many valleys that through which the Tesin runs, is formed of the name of this nation, who on the other side extended in the Pennine valley, where they possessed *Oscla*, now Domo d'Osula. The *Focunates* are recognized in the name of Vogogna; and the greater part of the *Lacus Verbanus*, which is the Lago-Majora, appears comprised in the limits of Rhætia. The *Vennonnes* are placed above the *Lacus Larius*, or Lago di Como, inclining towards the east; a situation that would give them
the

the Val-Teline. The name of *Camuni* is preserved in Val Camonica, near the fountains of the river *Ollius*, or Oglio. On the limits of Venetia, *Tridentum*, Trente, and *Feltria*, Feltri, belonged to Rhætia. The *Brixentes* have communicated their name to the town of Brixen, although it be not known in antiquity, when a place named *Sabio*, now Seben, and of little note, was the principal one of this canton. There is mention of *Terioli*, as a military post: and this castle in the valley, where the Adigé takes its origin, has given the name to Tirol.

We must now speak of the country of the *Vindelici*, which from the city of *Brigantia*, or Bregentz, on a lake which took the name of *Brigantinus*, before it was called the Lake of Constance, extended to the Danube; while the lower part of the *Œnus*, or Inn, separated it from Noricum. A powerful colony was established in the angle formed by the two rivers, *Vindo* and *Licus*; whence it would seem that the nation derived their name; and that of *Augusta*, given to this colony, is preserved, as it is well known, in Augsbourg, between the rivers Lech and Wertach; the first of which separates Suabia from Bavaria. In making choice of some other places, we shall cite *Cambodunum*, now Kempten.

A position distinguished on a Roman way under the name of *Samulocenis* corresponds with Saulgen, which is likewise in Suabia. On the Danube, *Regina* retains its name in that of Regensburg, from the river Regen, that the Danube receives opposite the site of this city, which we call Ratisbon. Lower down, and on a point of land formed by the confluence of the Inn, the position of *Batava Castra* is that of Passau. A place named *Pons Oeni* is ascertained by the direction of a Roman way to be that now called Muldorff. It is not the same with Inspruck, as the affinity of denomination in the German language would intimate. If antiquity knew any position which were applicable to Inspruck, it is *Veldidena*, whose name is retained in a small place contiguous, called Vilten.

N O R I C U M.

IT extends along the southern shore of the Danube, from the mouth of the Inn to Mount *Cetius*, which causes the river to form a flexure a little above the position of Vienna. Embracing the beginning of the course of the Dravus, or Drave, and comprehending that which composes the duchies of Carinthia and Stiria, it is

I bounded

bounded by the summit of the Alps on the south. This country, which is first spoken of as having a king, followed the fate of Pannonia; for, when it was reduced, Noricum also became a province under the reign of Augustus. Afterwards, and by the multiplication of provinces, there is distinguished a *Noricum Ripense*, adjacent to the Danube, from a *Noricum Mediterraneum*, distant from that river in the bosom of the Alps.

To recite the most considerable places, *Boiodurum* was without any other interval between *Batava Castra* in Vindelicia, than the course of the Inn; and its position must be referred to that of Inn-stat, opposite to Passau. We have seen, in treating of Germany, that the *Boii*, from whom the Marcomans conquered Bohemia, occupied the country which took the name of Boiaria; and that this country, being more extended than that which preserves the name of Bavaria, descended along the Danube; comprising the Upper Austria to the river Ens, whose name of *Anisus* is not known in antiquity. *Lauriacum* appears with superiority among the places of Noricum; and a Roman fleet had there a rendezvous, or station, upon the Danube. It is now but an inconsiderable village, under the name of Lorch, a little above the confluence of

the Ens. The principal town on this bank of the river is now Lentz, and whose name is found in *Lentia*. Another station which makes a figure in this canton, *Ovilabis*, is Wells on the Traum, which the Danube receives between Lentz and Lorch. Deeper inland we find *Juvavum*, which is known to be Saltzburg, on a river whose name is Salza. Approaching the Drave, the position of *Solva* discovers itself by the name of a field called Zol-feld; and we may believe that Clagenfurt, now the capital of Carinthia, has profited by its decline, since an ancient city, that was not far distant from it, exists no more. *Virunum* then takes its place near the Drave, towards the town named Wolk-markt. The position of *Noreia* is remarkable, inasmuch as it is said to have been occupied by a body of Boïens, who are to be distinguished from those established in Bohemia, and from a time anterior to the invasion of the Marcomans, who drove this nation into Noricum. *Celeia*, keeping its name in the position of Cillei, is the remotest which we have to recount in Noricum.

P A N N O N I A.

IT stretched along the right bank of the Danube, from the frontier of Noricum to the mouth of the Save: the country beyond the river being occupied from the limits of the Germanic nation of the Quadians by Sarmatians called Iazyges. On the southern side, Pannonia was bounded by Dalmatia, comprised in Illyricum. It received the Drave from its issue out of Noricum, and inclosed the greatest part of the course of the Save.

In the war which Augustus, bearing yet but the name of Octavius, made with the Iapydes and the Dalmatians of Illyricum, the Roman arms had penetrated to the Pannonians. But it was reserved for Tiberius, who commanded in these countries, to reduce Pannonia into a province. It was divided in the time of the Antonines into *Superior* and *Inferior*, and the mouth of the river *Arrabo*, or Raab, in the Danube, made the separation of it, according to Ptolemy. Afterwards we find employed the terms first and second, as in the other provinces of the empire: and in a later age a third, under the name of *Valeria*, between the former two. This second, occupying the

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banks

banks of the Drave and Save, obtained the name of Savia, which now gives to a canton of this country the name of Po-Savia; expressing in the Slavonic language a situation adjacent to the Save. Among the several people which are named in the extent of Pannonia, the *Scordisci* and the *Taurisci* are particularly noted. Gauls by origin, and far removed from their ancient dwelling as the *Boii*, they were separated by *Mons Claudius*, which appears to extend between the Drave and the Save. We know, moreover, that the Scordiscians had penetrated far into Mæsia, which succeeds to Pannonia, on the same shore of the Danube. The first among the cities of the Upper Pannonia, in following the course of the Danube a little below Mount Cetius, called now Kalenberg, is *Vindibona*, well known to be Vienna. But a little lower, and almost opposite the mouth of the Morava, *Carnuntum* was the principal of cities on this side of the Danube. With regard to the position of it, as opinions vary between two places named Petronel and Haimbourg, it may be observed, that an intermediate village would appear to indicate an ancient site in the name of Altenbourg, or Old-Town. The position of *Arrabona* is evidently that of Raab, which the Hungarians call

call Javorin, where the *Arrabo* joins with one of the channels of the Danube. This river dividing its waters into many branches from the mouth of the Morava, reunites them a little below that of the Raab. Ascending the Raab, *Sabaria* must be mentioned in Sarvar, without deviating further from the course of the Danube. The position of *Bregetio*, where a Roman legion was quartered, appears to preserve vestiges of antiquity on the bank of the river in a place otherwise remarkable by the name of Pannonia, which is given to it in some maps. There is not recognized in the site of a city, distinguished as Strigonia, that of any ancient place that merits notice here.

Thus we must proceed to *Aquincum*, or, by contraction, *Acincum*, the name whereof appears owing to the warm baths; which have also given to the city of Buda the name of Ofen in the German language. The opposite shore of the Danube, having been a Roman post called *Contra-Acinum*, is now represented by a place named Pest, opposite Buda. Continuing to follow the course of the Danube, we find Tolna, which appears to have been a position named *Altinum*; and nearer to the confluence of the Drave, that of *Teutoburgium* denotes the

seat of a Germanic tribe. On the further side of the Drave, a little above its junction with the Danube, the situation of Essek is known to be that of the ancient city of *Murfa*. Still ascending the Danube to the Save, which terminates Pannonia, we find a place which was called *Bononia*, corresponding with the position of Illok. *Acunum* is Peterwaradin, in the angle formed by the river. *Acimincum* is Slankemen, and *Taurunum* is not the same place with Belgrade, according to the prevalent opinion; but an obscure hamlet named Izeruinka, on the Save, some miles from its mouth.

We must now ascend the course of the Save to terminate Pannonia in the southern part. The union of a little river named *Bacuntius*, now Bozzeut, with the Save, determines the spot occupied by the city of *Sirmium*, which under the reigns posterior to the Augustan age shone among the most illustrious of the empire: and this district of Pannonia included between the Danube and the Save is still called *Sirmia*. Below Sirmium was *Bassiana*, now Sabacs. And what we learn of the situation of *Cibalis*, on the occasion of the defeat of Licinius by Constantine, leads directly to the discovery of it in a place that has taken the name of Swilei, above

Sir-

Sirmium. At the junction of the river *Colapis*, or Kulp, with the Save, *Siscia* preserves its name with little alteration in that of Sisseg. To these may be added the places of *Petovio* and *Jovia*: the first on the confines of Noricum, and whose name is perpetuated in that of Petaw; the other, on the confluence of the rivers Muer and Drave, has taken the Slavonian name of Legrad. It is somewhat surprising to find *Æmona* adjudged by some authors to Pannonia; from which it is separated by the position of *Celeia*; a local circumstance that would make it appear more applicable to Noricum. But we shall see it included in the limits of Italy.

I L L Y R I C U M.

THE name of *Illyricum* varies in its final syllable, being sometimes employed under the form of *Illyris*. The ethnical, or national name, is *Illyrii*. And it is common in French to say l'Illyrie, though the name of *Illyria* is scarcely, if at all, used in the Latin. The extent of this country from the little river *Arfia*, which divides it from Istria, will conduct us along the Adriatic Sea to the mouth of the *Drilo*, or Drin, where we must stop; although beyond that, as far as

Chaonia,

Chaonia, on the confines of Epirus, which makes part of Greece, the country was occupied by Illyrian nations. As to the limits on the side of Pannonia, which make the northern frontier, we find them determined by many positions under the name of *Fines*, which may be attributed to the Roman government, as we find these points of termination in many countries that have been subjected to that power. A chain of mountains taking the name of *Albius Mons*, and being a continuation of the *Alpes Carnicæ*, on the frontier of Noricum, runs through the whole length of Illyricum, from west to east, to Mount *Scardus* of Dardania. The *Colapis* issues from these mountains, to discharge itself into the Save in Pannonia. Towards the south, *Titius*, *Nestus*, and *Naro*, direct their courses to the Adriatic. The coast of this sea is covered by an immense number of isles, of which it will be sufficient to mention the most considerable.

The Illyrian nations are described in the earliest age as a savage people, who printed marks on their skins, like the Thracians; and the piracy which they practised furnished the Romans the first occasion to arm against them, more than two hundred years before the Christian æra; although the entire submission of the
country

country was only achieved by Tiberius towards the end of the reign of Augustus. Two particular provinces are distinguished in it; one towards the head of the Adriatic, named *Liburnia*; the other, more famous, under the name of *Dalmatia*, which it still preserves. That part of the province of Croatia called Murlaka, under Mount *Albius*, and contiguous to Istria, was the division of Liburnia occupied by the *Iapydes*. The positions of *Flanona*, Fianona; *Tarsatica*, Tersatz, near Fiumé; and *Senia*, Segna; may be recounted in succession, as being all on the shore of the Adriatic. The site of *Metulum*, the principal city of the Iapydes, at the siege of which we find Augustus, while a triumvir, giving proofs of intrepidity, is not unknown when we observe the place named *Metuc Vetus*, in the country of Licka, among the mountains which the Iapydes inhabited. To this nation succeeded the *Liburni*, as far as the river *Titius*. In their territory *Jadera* was a city of the first rank, which Zara now holds under the title of a county. To which may be added *Æncona*, or Nona, and *Blandona*, in a place named Zara Vecchia.

In Dalmatia, beyond the river *Titius*, now called Kerca, two principal nations are distinguished,

guished, the *Autariatæ* and *Ardyæi*. The first had primitively extended their power far beyond their limits ; and it was with the second that the Romans had commenced the war on this continent. *Scardona*, on the right of the Titius, preserves its name without alteration ; and that of *Tragurium* is now abbreviated into Trau. But the most considerable of the cities of this country, and which the retreat of Dioclesian has illustrated, is *Salona*, whose name still subsists in its ruins. Spalatro, which now predominates in the vicinity, derives its name from *Aspalathos*, which did not appear, as it is judged proper to inform the reader, till an age posterior to that of ancient geography.

The description of a strong place named *Andetrium* applies with signal propriety to the position of the fortrefs of Cliffa, in the mountain, at no great distance from Salona, towards the north. *Epetium* is reduced to an inconsiderable place called Viscio, near to the castle of Almiffa : and the name of Colonia, retained by a town distant from the sea, indicates the situation of *Æquum Colonia*. Among the principal cities of ancient Dalmatia, *Narona* is buried in its ruins, at some distance from the right shore of the river *Narus*, whose modern name is Narenta.

Del-

Deiminium, a great city of the interior country; from whose name that of Dalmatia is thought to have been formed, having been very ill treated by a Roman commander, its site now is not to be ascertained. If there be a well-defined figure of a peninsula on the coast of Illyricum, and to which the name of *Hyllis* deserves to be applied, it is that which is now named Sabioncello. Ragusa, which comes next in geographic order, was a city of the Lower Empire. But a little above, in a place vulgarly called Ragusi Vecchio, existed *Epidaurus*. *Rhizinium*, *Butua*, *Olcinium*, *Rifano*, *Budua*, *Dulcigno*, may successively be named. The borderers of the lake *Labeatis* were distinguished by the name of *Labeates*; and at the issue of this lake the city *Scodra* subsists under the name of Scutari, or Iscodar, according to the usage of the Turks, whom this country, which has taken the name of Albania, obeys. The last place that we deem expedient to mention is *Lissus*, a little above the mouth of the *Drilo*, on the right in ascending, and making itself known by the name of Aleſſo, which comes from *Elissus* of the middle ages. Under the Greek emperors this place and the precedent were adjudged to a particular province called *Pravalitana*, comprised in the extent of a department formed under the title

title of *Illyricum Orientis*, that was only limited by the Euxine Sea, and has thus no relation to the primitive and national state which contributes to form the object of ancient geography.

It remains that we speak of the isles adjacent to the coasts of Illyricum. The name of *Absyrtides* (in which some of the ancient authors have thought they have discerned that of *Absyrthus*, brother of Medea) appears to have regarded a collective number of these islands: a gulph called *Flanaticus* comprised them, and whose name would appear to be borrowed from *Flavona*, a maritime city of the first rank. *Crepſa* and *Apſorus*, are Cherſo and Offero; and as *Arba* retains the name of Arbe, *Curicta* ſhould be referred to Veglia. *Ciffa* has taken the name of Pago from the principal place in the iſland, which, as well as the two preceding, are only ſeparated by a narrow channel from the territory of the Iapydes. The name of *Scardona*, as an iſle lying before the poſition of *ſadera*, cannot be applied with more propriety than to the *Iſola Groſſa*. *Iſſa*, or, as it is now called, *Liffa*, ſituated more in the diſtance, and inconfiderable by its extent, was nevertheleſs diſtinguiſhed in the firſt war of the Romans in Illyricum. *Pharus*, which ſurpaſſes the other iſles in magnitude, is denoted

noted at present by the name of the principal place in it, which is Lefina. The name of *Brattia* is pronounced Brazzia, and that of *Corcyra* is recognized in the present denomination of Curzola. The surname of *Nigra*, or the Black, distinguishes it from another more considerable of the same name, adjacent to the shore of Epirus. And *Melite*, now Meleda, at the end of Curzola, is the last of the isles where-with the coast of Dalmatia is covered.

VI.

I T A L I A.

THERE is no idea of Italy more familiar than that of the renown which it acquires from having ruled over a great part of the ancient world, after having been the cradle of Roman greatness. We find it called Hesperia by the Greeks, as being westward in regard to them. The other names of *Oenotria*, and *Aufonia*, are borrowed from nations whose remote antiquity deprives us of all particular knowledge of them. The name of *Italia* comes, according to some authors, from a chief named *Italus*, who is no otherwise known. This name appertained properly to the part the most contracted between the two seas, by distinction from the country under the Alps, which is comprised in a more general manner in the name of Italy. The seas by which it is bounded were distinguished



guished between themselves by the names of *Mare Superum*, and *Mare Inferum*. The first extending with a declination from the east towards the south; deriving at the same time, from a neighbouring city called *Hadria*, the name of *Mare Hadriaticum*, as Venice gives the modern name to this gulph. The illustrious nation of *Tusci*, called *Tyrrheni* by the Greeks, communicated to the inferior sea the name of *Tuscam* or *Tyrrhenum*. The extremity of Italy being washed by the sea which is adjacent to the continent of Greece, the name of *Mare Ionium*, or the Grecian Sea, distinguished this space from the Superior Sea, which is terminated by the heel of the boot, to which the figure of Italy is assimilated.

The propriety of treating the subject of *Italia* in separate articles, results from the observation already made on its name, as being more strictly applicable to one part of the country than to the other.

Proceeding from west to east, the accession made to Italy on the side of the Alps, and what is now called Lombardy, will precede Italy properly so called.

The establishments which the Gallic nations formed there had communicated to all this part

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the name of Gaul; with the surname of Cisalpine, or on this side the Alps, regarding its situation in relation to Italy.

But, before entering upon this, it will be proper to shew what, on a general view, appear common to both regions of this continent. The chain of the Apennines, in detaching itself from the Alps, in the vicinity of the Inferior Sea, takes the direction of this coast to the point where, in quitting Cisalpine Gaul, it approaches the Superior Sea. Thence running through the whole length of Italy, more equally towards the middle of its breadth, it divides into two branches; one of which touches the extremity of the foot of the boot, the other the heel; but more in hills than in mountains towards these points.

The three islands of Sicily, Corsica, and Sardinia, will make a supplement to what the continent of Italy contains.

GALLIA CISALPINA.

It extends from the declivity of the Alps, which looks towards the east, to the strand of the Adriatic, or Superior Sea. The Rhætian nations, established in the Alps, confined the Cisalpine

alpine on the north; and the *Sinus Ligusticus*, called now the Gulph of Genoa, bounded them on the south. A current celebrated under the name of *Rubico*, which, formed of three brooks, is called at its mouth *Fiumefino*, separates it from Italy Proper, on the side of the Superior Sea; and a little river named *Macra*, on the Inferior. Cisalpine Gaul was also called *Togata*, because the people inhabiting it were gratified with the privilege of wearing the Roman Toga. The greatest river of all Italy, *Padus*, or the Po, issuing from the Alps, and traversing the whole breadth of the flat country from west to east, discharges itself into the Adriatic Sea by many mouths; affording in its course a distinction to the regions Cispadane and Transpadane, or this side and that of the Po, in relation to Italy. It receives a great number of tributary streams; the principal of which on the northern side, and flowing likewise from the Alps, are *Duria Minor* and *Major*, or *Doria Riparia* and *Baltea*; *Sessites*, *Sesia*; *Ticinus*, *Tecino*; *Addua*, *Adda*; *Ollius*, *Oglio*; which last traverses a lake named heretofore *Sevinus*, now *Iseo*. To these the *Mincius*, or *Mincio*, which issues from *Benacus*, or *Lago di Garda*, may be added. On the southern or right side, the *Tanarus*, *Tanaro*, descends from

the Apennine, as well as *Trebia*, which preserves its name, and *Tárus*, or Taro : to which may be added, *Scultena*, which towards the sequel of its course assumes the name of Panaro ; and lastly *Rhenus*, or the Reno, which the famous coalition called Triumvirate, formed in one of its islands, distinguishes in history. And these are the principal rivers of Cisalpine Gaul.

The country wherein the Celtic nations, on passing the Alps, came to establish themselves, was occupied by the *Tusci*, or Tuscans ; who in their primitive state were not confined to the limits which preserve their name in Italy. We read in Livy that the Gauls, having vanquished them near the Tesino, founded *Mediolanum*, or Milan, in the territory of the *Insubres* ; whose name, according to Cæsar, was that of a canton dependant on the *Ædui*, or the community of Autun. And this event is referred in history to the time that Tarquinius Priscus reigned in Rome, or about six hundred years before the Christian æra. The Taurini occur first of the Cisalpine nations, at the descent of the Alps, where Hannibal met them in passing into Italy. Their capital, near the confluence of the Doria Riparia and the Po, took the name of *Augusta* ; which it having changed for that of the people, according

to the general practice of the Gallic cities, is now called Turin, or, as the Italians write it, Turino. But more immediately under the Alps, in ascending the Doria, is recognized *Segusio*, in Susa, as having been the residence of a prince named Cottius; who, by the favour of Augustus, was maintained in possession of it, to reign over a number of little communities cantoned in the mountains. This state, extending beyond the limits of Cisalpine Gaul, was not united to the empire till the reign of Nero. And we may mention *Ocelum*, now Uffeu, in a gorge which affords also a passage into the Cisalpine to the south of Susa, as one of the towns of this principality. In a profound valley, covered by the *Alpis Pennina* and the *Alpis Graia*, or the Great and Little St. Bernard, which the *Salassi* occupied, a colony of Pretorians, established under the reign of Augustus, took the name of *Augusta Pretoria*; and that of *Aousta* still remains to this city. We read of the *Libici*, who inhabited the flat country, that they were descended from the *Sayles*, who are mentioned in Transalpine Gaul as a Ligurian people. Of cities to be recounted are *Eporedia*, or Ivica, on the Doria Baltea, which comes from the Val d'Aousta; *Vercellæ*, Vercelli, near the Sesia; *Novaria*, Novara, and *Lumellum*,

mellum, which has given the name to the district of Laumellin. Approaching *Mediolanum*, in the canton of the *Insubres* before mentioned, the name of *Raudii Campi*, memorable by a great victory of Marius over the Cimbri, is known in that of a small place now called Rhô. *Laus Pompeia*, is Lodi Vecchio. *Ticinum*, a little above the mouth of the Tesino, having taken thereafter the name of *Papia*, is now Pavia. Further on, in the canton where the *Cenomani* were established, *Brexia* is Brescia. *Cremona* on the Po, and *Mantua*, have preserved their names without alteration : this last, situated on a lake formed by the Mincio, has rendered itself immortal by the birth of Virgil. *Bergomum*, or Bergamo, may also be mentioned ; and *Comum*, which being fast by the lake heretofore named *Larius*, whence the Adda issues, has caused it to be called Lago di Como. This city is distinguished in having produced Pliny the Younger, nephew to the naturalist. Passing to the south of the Po, we find a part of Cisalpine Gaul, separated under the special name of *Liguria*. The *Taurini*, even on the anterior shore of the river, were reputed Ligurians : and we have seen the Ligurian people extending in Gaul between the Alps and Rhône. This great nation was not limited by the
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river *Macra*, which bounded the Cisalpine, but reached to the banks of the Arno, beneath the Apennine. Towards the place where this ridge leaves the Alps, the *Vagienni* occupied the northern acclivity, as the name of Viozenna, subsisting in this canton, sufficiently indicates: and the position of their capital, named *Augusta*, is that of an obscure place under the name of Vico, near Mondovi. Then come, and in the same situation, the *Statielli*; and the place of *Aquæ Statiellæ* subsists under the name of Aqui. *Alba Pompeia* and *Asta* retain their names in those of Alba and Asti, on the Tanaro; and an inconsiderable place named Polenza indicates *Pollentia*. The city named *Industria* by the Romans is not Casal, as was believed before its vestiges were discovered on the same river, much nearer to Turin. It was also called by the natives *Bodincomagus*, a name formed from that of *Bodincus*, which they applied to the Pô. The *Forum Fulvii* is known, by the surname of *Valentinum*, to be Valentia, below Casal. The name of *Dertona* has suffered but little alteration in Tortona; and that of *Iria* may be developed in Voghera, on a little river of the same name. On the sea-coast, departing from the frontier of Gaul, we find two

people, the *Intemelli* and *Ingauni*; and their cities, *Albium Intemellium*, and *Albium Ingaunum*, are Vintimiglia and Albengua. *Vada Sabatia*, now Vado, is a place known in antiquity, as was Savano upon the same coast. It is well known that, towards the summit of an inlet, formed by the gulph, which from the Ligurians was called *Ligustic*; *Genua*, Genoa, becoming a capital city, has communicated its name to that gulph. At the extremity of this Ligurian shore, *Portus Veneris*, retaining its name in Porto Venere, is remarked at the entrance of a little bay, now the Gulph of Spetia; but which from the city of *Luna*, situated on the further bank of the river Macra, was called *Portus Lunensis*. The gentile name of *Briniates* subsists in that of Brugneto, at some distance from the sea. And, lastly, a city called *Apua*, which caused the Ligurians to be distinguished by the name of *Apuani*, has only appeared to be removed from our knowledge because concealed under that of Pontremoli.

What remains of the Cisalpine was Gallic, and not Ligurian. The *Boii* and *Lingones*, on their arrival in this country, finding other Gauls already established in the region called Transpadane, passed the river, and conquered from the Tuscans the lands situated between that and the Apennine.

Apennine. These nations were both Celtic: the latter coming directly from the territory of Langres; while we find the former diffusing their name in Germany, Noricum, Pannonia, and Illyricum. The *Boii* settled themselves in the mountains; and the *Lingones* down the river, in the vicinity of the sea. There is also mentioned another people under the name of *Ananes*, or *Anamani*. The *Senones*, or those of Sens, arriving last, and entering upon *Umbria*, passed the boundaries that distinguished the Cisalpine from Italy Proper. In after-times these countries were called *Flaminia* and *Æmilia*, from the military roads so denominated, which intersected each other in their territories.

In the order which we have adopted, no city presents itself before *Placentia*, or *Placenza*, on the Po, near the mouth of the Trebia; and which the first victory of Hannibal over the Romans has rendered famous: and not long since there were discovered the vestiges of a city in this canton whose name was *Veleia*. Following the Emilian Way beyond *Placenza*, we find *Florentia*, called by a diminutive, *Fieranzuolo*; *Fidentia*, now *Borgo-di-San-Dominio*; and *Parma*, at the confluence of a river of the same name, and the
Taro,

Taro*. We willingly deviate a little to the right, to observe that *Forum Novum* is Fornove, where the valour of the French displayed itself in the return of Charles VIII. from his enterprize on the kingdom of Naples. But resuming the traces of the same way, *Regium Lepidi* (*Emilii* understood) is Regio; *Mutina*, Modena; and *Bononia*, Bologna; which before the Gauls, and under the Tuscans, had the name of *Felsina*. Then come *Forum Cornelii*, now Imola; *Faventia*, Faenza; *Forum Livii*, Forli; and *Cesena*, which preserves its name under the same form. *Brixellum*, Bresello, may be added near the entrance of the Taro in the Pô. It is thought that *Forum Allieni* existed on the site that Ferrara now occupies.—But the most celebrated of cities in this part of the Cisalpine is *Ravenna*, at the bottom of the Adriatic Gulph; for after having been the residence of the emperors of the west, while Rome was possessed by barbarians, it became that of a governor established under the title of Exarch, by the eastern emperors; who, at the time of the domination

* Rather at the junction of the Parma and the Pô, as it is expressed in the map.

of the Lombards in Italy, were in possession of what is now called Romagna. Augustus had caused a port to be excavated at Ravenna, for the purpose of a rendezvous and arsenal for a fleet in the Superior Sea ; as that of Misena, in the neighbourhood of Naples, was in the Inferior. The sea retiring from its shores, has left the place where this port existed at a considerable distance in the land, but which nevertheless preserves the name of *Classé*.—We must now speak of the mouths of the Pô. The nearest to Ravenna derives the name of *Spineticum Ostium* from a very ancient city founded by the Greeks, called *Spina*. They applied to it specially the name of *Eridanus*, by which the Pô is sometimes denominated. This channel was also named *Padusa* ; and, at the place where the city of Ferrara is situated, there separates from it a channel named *Volana*, which preserves this name, and communicates it to its mouth. The principal arm of the Pô only arrives at the sea by dividing itself into many channels, whose issue was called *Septem Maria*, the Seven Seas.

There remains to be described a Canton of the Cisalpine country, under the name of *Venetia*. Common fame would bring the *Veneti* from Asia,

Asia, under the conduct of Antenor, after the destruction of Troy. Be this as it may, they were in possession of the country which envelopes in part the head of the Adriatic Gulph, in a time anterior to the foundation of Rome, and while the Tuscans were extended in the Transpadane. The greatest river of Venetia is *Atheis*, or the Adigé, which rises in Rhetia ; as does also *Medocus*, which has taken the name of Brenta, and *Plavis*, or Piava. *Tajamentus*, or Tagliamento ; *Sentius*, or Lisonzo, descend from the Alps, distinguished in this part by the name of *Carnica*, which separate Venetia from Noricum. The first city that appears is *Hadria*, the name of which is also written *Atria*. It is attributed to the ancient Tuscans, and it still preserves the name *Adria*. *Patavium*, or Padua, is spoken of as the most illustrious city of this district, and the circumstance from which it derives most honour is the giving birth to Titus Livius. There is no mention of Venice, as a city in antiquity, but only as a port called *Venetus*. It is well known that the entrance of Attila into Italy, and the ruin of cities spreading terror through the country, caused a multitude of people to seek refuge among the lakes or lagunes which the sea forms

forms upon that fenny shore. This was the beginning of a city which has since been so much distinguished by successful commerce, and consequent aggrandizement of power. *Atteste*, now Este, and *Vicentia*, Vicenza, are in the vicinity of Padua. *Verona*, a considerable city, and which produced Catullus, and Pliny the naturalist, retaining its name without alteration, is seated on the Adigé. The ruins of *Altinum* preserve the name of Altino. *Tarvisium* is Treviso; *Opitergium* is Oderzo; and the name of *Concordia* subsists in the place which that city occupied. But, without going further, we must speak of the *Euganei*, who are said to have inhabited the maritime country before the arrival of the Venetians; who drove them, as it would appear, into the mountains which make part of Rhetia, where we find them afterwards established. Another people, named *Carni*, occupied the northern side of Venetia, to the foot of those mountains which from them were named the Carnian Alps; and the same name subsists in that which is now called Carniola, though more contracted in limits than the territories of the Carni. The position of a city situated at the foot of the mountains, and named *Julium Carnicum*, is found in the name of Zuglio, which is

no more than an obscure village : and these mountains were called *Alpes Juliae*, as well as *Carnicae*. *Forum Julii* is maintained in Ciudad-di-Friuli, in the province of Friuli. *Vesudinum* is Udino in the same province. But the city which was most considerable heretofore in this territory is *Aquileia*, not far from the sea, and the Lisonzo. It was a colony founded to serve as a barrier to Cisalpine Gaul, while the more remote provinces were not yet subjected ; but it has never recovered from the devastation that it suffered from Attila. Beyond *Aquileia*, a little river, which meets the sea at a short distance from its numerous fountains, is celebrated in antiquity under the name of *Timavus*, now *Timao*. *Tergeste*, or *Trieste*, at the bottom of the gulph from it named *Tergestinus*, was the last city in Italy before *Histria* was annexed to it. This little province heretofore was numbered among the dependencies of Illyricum ; but was detached from them, and added to Italy, by Augustus. By this augmentation, the little river of *Arfia*, which has not changed its name, served for the limits of Italy. A city which has taken the name of Cabo d'Istria, was heretofore called *Ægida* ; and *Parentium* preserves its name in that of Parenzo. But the principal city of Istria

Istria was *Pola*, preserving the same name, at the head of a deep inlet or creek. Another accession that Italy obtained on the distribution of the provinces under Augustus, passes the Carnian Alps, in their declination from the north to the east; extending over that country which retains the gentile name of *Carni*, in Carniola, and comprehends *Æmona*, which has taken the name of Laybach. And a place of some celebrity, under the name *Nauportus*, at the foot of the mountains, takes also the name of Laybach, with the distinction of Ober, or Upper; borrowing their common name from a stream that runs into the Save.

I T A L I A.

The country which the *Tusci* retained after having lost what they occupied beyond the limits of Italy Proper, is the first that presents itself in these limits. And this nation, which was there known more particularly under the name of *Etrusci*, gave the name of *Etruria* to all that which borders the western bank of the Tiber, from its source in the Apennine to the sea. According to the prevalent opinion, the Etruscans, named *Tyrrheni* by the Greeks, were originally Meonians

Meonians of Lydia, in what is commonly called Asia Minor. They distinguished themselves in the arts at a time when they were little known to their neighbours. The frivolous science of augury also was peculiar to them. The country extending along the sea, from the Macra to the mouth of the Tiber, is bounded on the north by the Apennine, as by the Tiber towards the east. The greatest river that it comprises is the *Arnus*, or Arno, which tends towards the west, to render itself in the sea. The *Umbro*, or Ombrone, may be mentioned, which the sea also receives; and the *Clanis*, or Chiaca, which falls into the Tiber.

The foot of the mountains was inhabited by a Ligurian people, distinguished by the name of *Magellii*, which we recognize under that of Mugello, still appertaining to a valley north of Florence. The nation or body politic of the Etruscans comprised twelve people, to which as many cities gave the name: and it is remarked that these cities were scattered at a distance from the Arno; if we except Arezzo, which approaches it. There only exist some ruins of *Lunæ*, at the entrance of the country on the banks of the Macra, and the name of Lunegnano in its environs, *Luca*, Lucca; *Pisæ*, Pisa; *Pistoria*, Pistoia;

Pistoia ; and *Florentia*, Florence, which is situated towards the source of the Arno, as Pisa towards its mouth, do not appear among the number of the ancient Etruscan communities ; being, as well as *Sena-julia*, Sienna, almost in the centre of Etruria, of an after age. But *Arretium*, Arezzo ; *Cortona*, which retains its name ; *Perusia*, Perugia ; and *Clusium*, Chiusi, in the same canton of Etruria towards the east, are of those. *Trasimenus Lacus*, which the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal has rendered memorable, being in the province of Perugino, is now called Lago di Perugia. Turning towards the sea, *Livorno*, or Leghorn, must be mentioned, under the ancient denomination of *Portus Herculis Labronis*, or *Liburni*. *Volaterræ*, Volterra, more interior and inclining towards Sienna, was among the Etruscan cities. Again approaching the sea, a city which had held a distinguished rank among those of Etruria, and from which Rome, in the dawn of the republic, borrowed the exterior ornaments of the magistrature, was *Vetulnii*, whose site cannot be ascertained by any vestiges. We recognize more precisely those of *Populonium*, on a point projected towards an island, whose name of *Ilva* is pronounced Elba, and celebrated heretofore for its mines of iron.

Rufellæ, another of the Etruscan cities, is found in the name of Rosella, which its ruins bear. The same may be remarked of *Cofa*, near the lake of Orbitello. But the Portus Herculis, sur-named *Cofani* by distinction from several others, subsists in Porto Hercole. A little above the mouth of the river *Marta*, which, retaining the same name, issues from the *Lacus Vulsiniensis*, an ancient position called the Turchina indicates that of *Tarquini*; and *Vulsinii*, another chief place of an Etruscan people, is Bolsena, upon the borders of the lake. The extremity of ancient Etruria, towards the lower part of the Tiber, comprised three more cities. The place which *Falerii*, the city of the *Falisci*, occupied, is named Palari, although abandoned. *Veii*, capital of the *Veientes*, distinguished by so obstinate a resistance to the Romans, existed on an eminence adjacent to a place named Isola. And *Cære* is now called Cer-Veteri. On the sea, the port which was a work of Trajan, under the name of *Centum Cellæ*, is Civita-Vecchia : and the *Portus Augusti*, excavated by Claudius, and to which Trajan added an interior basin, still preserves the name of Porto, although entirely covered with earth and sand accumulated by the Tiber.

This river, directing its course from north to south,

South, borders successively Ombria, Sabina, and Latium. The *Umbri* are spoken of as a nation the most ancient in Italy. Not being at first bounded by the Rubicon, they extended to the Po, in the vicinity of Ravenna. The Apennine, after having given birth to the Tiber, traverses obliquely the country to which the name of *Umbria* was appropriated. The part inclosed between the Superior Sea and the mountain, was invaded by the Gallic nation of *Senones*; and the river *Æsis*, or Iesi, separated it from Picenum. The famous Rubicon is only a channel by which several united torrents are discharged, and to which the name of Fiumefino is given. Some miles distant, *Ariminum*, Rimini, at the mouth of a river of the same name, was the first town on entering Italy. Beyond, and on the same shore, *Pisaurum* is Pesaro; *Fanum Fortunæ*, Fano; and *Sena Gallica*, Senigaglia. We must ascend the *Æsis* to find a city of the same name, now Iesi. And likewise, at some distance from the sea, *Forum Sempronii*, on the *Metaurus*, or Metro, famous for the defeat of Asdrubal, brother to Annibal, is Fossombrone. We find two cities of the name of *Urbium*; and that to which the surname of *Hortense* belonged, is the Urbino of the present day. *Camerinum*, the re-

most of their cities in this part, *citerior*, or hither, respecting the Apennine, exists in Camerino. In the *ulterior* division, *Tifernum*, distinguished from another by the surname of *Tiberinum*, is now called Citta di Castello. *Iguvium* and *Nucerina*, at the foot of the Apennine, *Tuder* on the Tiber, *Spoletium* at some distance from it, *Narina* on the *Nar*, or Nera, which falls into the Tiber, and *Ameria*, are known to be Gubio, Nocera, Todi, Spoleto, and Amelia. Spoleto receives a distinction among the cities of Umbria, for having given its name to a considerable duchy in a time posterior to the ages of antiquity.

But an appendage to ancient Umbria, by continuity on the superior sea, is *Picenum*. *Ancona*, that derives its name from its situation in the angle which a flexure of the coast forms, has given the title of a marquissate to the greater part of the territory of the *Picentes*. Other principal cities in this canton, are *Auximum*, *Firmum*, and *Asculum* (the last being on a river named *Truentis*, now Trento), and which retain their names, with altered orthography and pronunciation, in Osimo, Fermo, and Ascoli. We may also add the territory of the *Pratutii*, whose principal city, *Harria*, exists under the name of Atri.

Atri. The limits of *Picenum* are sometimes extended to the river *Aternus*; at the mouth of which a city named *Aternum* has taken the name of Pescara.

The *Sabini*, of which Sabinna now preserves the name, succeed the Umbrians on the same bank of the Tiber, as far as the river *Anio*, which is Teverone. It may be said in general of this people, that it was reputed one of the most ancient in Italy, without entering into a discussion of the diversity of traditions on this subject. They are said to have migrated from a place near the city of *Amiternum*, to settle at *Reate*, which is Rieti, extending themselves to the Tiber. They founded a city named *Cures*, from which was derived the name of *Quirites*, which the orators gave to the Roman people in public addresses. This city was, nevertheless, reduced to an inconsiderable place in the time of the Roman greatness, and the site of it is thought to be found under the name of Correse. Near to a city named *Cutilia*, whose ruins are in the neighbourhood of a place called Citta-Ducali, is a small lake, reputed the navel of Italy, being equally distant from either sea. *Nursia*, or Norcia, beneath the Apennine, and now beyond the limits of Sabinna, is attributed to the Sabines.

Among the many cities which made some figure in history during the first ages of Rome, but now for the most part obliterated, must be distinguished *Tibur*, on the Teverone, the allurements of whose situation have caused it to be celebrated; and its name, by the change of some letters, has taken the form of *Tivoli*.

We have now arrived at *Latium*, from which issued that power which extended itself in the three parts of the ancient world. The *Latini*, the principal people of this territory, occupied the space between the Tiber, the Teverone, and the sea: a space that made but a small part of *Latium*; whose limits, by the accession of many other people, correspond with the modern Campagna di Roma. Of these people, the most powerful and most difficult to reduce were the *Volsci*. It is agreeable to our plan to give some particular description of a city, which from the feeblest beginnings arrived to domination, which affords the principal objects of ancient history.

ROME, for whose site at first Mount Palatin was sufficient, covered, at the time of the abolition of the regal government, seven hills; from which circumstance it acquired the name of *Urbs Septicollis*. These eminences, besides the *Palatinus*, are the *Capitolinus*, *Quirinalis*, *Viminalis*, *Esquilinus*,

linus, *Cælius*, and *Aventinus*. The *Janiculum*, beyond the Tiber, was not numbered among the seven hills. The wall that inclosed them, and extended to the Janiculum, was finished by Servius Tullius towards the end of the second age of Rome; and a rampart called *Agger*, covering the Quirinal, the Viminal, and the Esquilin, was a work of his successor Tarquin the Proud. The *Campus Martius*, now the most populous part of the city, was then beyond the wall, and without habitations. This inclosure, religiously respected as the cradle of the infant empire, subsisted not only to the last times of the republic, but for many ages under the emperors; and of the fourteen regions or wards into which Augustus divided this city, many were without this line. But by a new division made under Aurelian, elevated to the empire in the two-hundred and seventieth year of the Christian æra, its walls were advanced far beyond the Capitoline Mount, towards the north; and there is reason to believe that the present barrier of Rome, if we except the part of *Tras-Tevere*, which surrounds Vatican, represents that of Aurelian. Not to transgress the narrow limits of an abridgment, we shall only add, that at the foot of the Capitol, on one side of the *Forum Romanum*, now

the Campo Vaccino, was erected the *Milliarium Aureum*, or gilded milliary column, whence issued, as from a common centre, the great roads which conducted to different parts of Italy. And, for a more ample detail of what concerns Rome, the reader is referred to a Memoir inserted in vol. xxx. of the Memoirs of the Academy.

As to the principal places in Latium, *Ostia*, so called from its situation upon the principal of the two mouths of the Tiber, subsists under the same name, though not exactly in its former place; the river having protracted its bank by an accumulation of earth in the succession of ages. It is thought *Lavinium*, a city whose foundation tradition ascribes to Æneas, to whom the Romans affected to owe their establishment in Italy, existed in a place now called Pratica, at some distance from the sea. Another place, in a similar situation, bore the name of *Ardea*, and was the capital of the *Rutuli*, who fought with the Trojans, companions to Æneas. There subsists of *Antium* but the name of Anzio, and some traces of its port, a little on this side a place called Nettuno. *Circeii*, which was said to have been the dwelling of Circe, discovers itself in the name of Monte Circello; opposite to which *Pontia*, or Ponza, is an island in the

open sea. At the issue of the *Paludes Pomptinae*, or the Pontine Marshes, which extend along the sea, is seated, on an eminence, *Terracina*, preserving its name without alteration. And the *Via Appia*, the most celebrated of the Roman ways, passes over these morasses. *Cajeta*, Gaeta, on a point of land, precedes the mouth of the *Liris*, or Gariglian, which falls into the sea under *Minturnæ*, after having traversed the extremity of *Latium*. Receding from the neighbourhood of Rome, to survey the interior of this country, *Tusculum* first occurs, and whose agreeable situation answers to that of Frascati. It is thought that *Alba-longa*, the rival of Rome, and of more ancient foundation, existed in a place whose name is now Palazzo. *Prænestæ*, which had a citadel, is Palestrina. *Anagnia*, Anagni, was the principal city of a people named *Hernici*. The *Æqui* inhabited further on the frontier of the Sabins. The position of *Suesla Pometia*, which held the first rank among the cities of the *Volsci*, cannot be ascertained. That of *Corioli*, from which an illustrious Roman acquired the title of Coriolanus, is equally unknown. But we may cite *Arpinum*, Arpino, for being the native city of Marius and Cicero.

Campania, Campagna, succeeds to *Latium*.

This

This is the country of Italy which nature appears to have most favoured; the beauty and fertility of which being much celebrated in antiquity. It made the principal of what is now named Terra di Lavoro. Its extent along the sea is carried to the limits of Lucania; and it is bounded on its interior side by Samnium. The *Volturnus*, or Volturno, is the most considerable of its rivers. *Capua*, the magnificent and delightful city, has not preserved its position; but has taken another on the Volturno, about three miles distant, opposite to that which a city named *Casilinum* occupied, but where its pristine splendour and greatness have not followed it. *Neapolis*, Naples, a Greek city, as were many others on the same shore, bore primitively the name of *Parthenope*, said to be that of a Syren, and has profited by the decline of Capua. *Puteoli*, Pouzzola, *Baiæ*, or Baya, in the vicinity of Naples, are places celebrated for their delights; *Misenum*, for being the station of a Roman fleet; and *Cumæ*, for the incantations and pretended prophecies of a Sybil of the same name. Opposite the promontory of Misenum is an isle named *Ænaria*, now Ischia, which has experienced extraordinary conflicts from subterranean fires, if we may believe the ancient writers. On the south

South side of the gulph called *Crater*, or *Bassin*, the isle of *Caprea*, of which Augustus made the acquisition, and which the debaucheries of his successor Tiberius have rendered infamous, preserves its name in that of *Capri*. A particular people, the *Picentini*, extended beyond that; and *Salernum*, Salerno, a maritime city, is to be mentioned in this district. What bore the name of *Picentia* remains but a heap of ruins, with the name of *Bicenza*. Retiring from the shore by *Nuceria*, or *Nocera*, we shall mention *Nola*, which preserves the orthography of its name. The *Vesuvius Mons* has given occasion to call this part of Campania by the Greek name of *Phlegæus Campus*, or the burned country. Returning by *Capua*, *Suessa Aurunca*, and *Teanum Sidicinum*, which the names of ancient people have caused thus to be surnamed, are now *Sezza* and *Tiano*; and we shall conclude what we think incumbent on us to say of Campania, with *Venafrum*, or *Venafro*. Adding, withal, that the celebrated vineyard of *Falernum* was in the vicinity of the sea, between *Sinuessæ* and *Feanum*.

We proceed now to the description of *Samnium*; and under this article will be comprised all that which extends from *Sabinna* and *Picenum*

num to Apulia ; or, otherwise, from the limits of Latium and Campania to the Superior Sea. The Apennine runs obliquely through the length of this space. It is well known how much exercise the martial nation of *Samnites* afforded the Roman arms during many ages. They are said to be descended from the first Sabins, and their name is *Saunites* in the Greek writers. In departing from Campania, a defile conducts by *Caudium* to *Beneventum*, Benevento, whose name was anteriorly *Maleventum*. And a small place in this passage preserves, in its name of Forchiè, the memory of a signal disgrace suffered by a Roman army. The *Hirpini* occupied this extremity of country to the confines of Lucania ; wherein were comprised *Abellinum*, Avellino, and *Compsa*, Conza. In *Samnium*, properly so called, *Borrianum*, *Æsernia*, *Aufidena*, are Boiano, Isernia, and Alfidena. Among many separate people, the *Marsi*, contiguous to the Sabins, must be distinguished ; as we see them in history contending singly with the Romans. They inhabited the borders of the *Lacus Fucinus*, which from a place in its environs is now called Lago di Celano ; and near to it we find the ruins of *Marubium*, the principal city of this nation. *Alba*, surnamed *Fucersis*, from its proximity to the

the

the Fufin Lake, preserves its name. Among the *Peligni*, who were adjacent, *Corfinum*, which was the place of arms of the people leagued against the Romans in the Social War, has declined into a very small place named San-Perrino: but *Sulmo*, the native place of Ovid, exists in Solmona. *Amiternum* is known only by some vestiges near a city called Aquila. *Pinna*, of the *Vestini*, exists in Civita di Penna; and *Teate*, of the *Marracini*, in Civita di Chieti. All this country is called Abruzzo. The name of *Anxanum*, in the territory of the *Frentani*, is preserved in that of Anciano, not far from the river *Sagrus*, or Sangro, and that of *Larinum* in Larino. *Teanum Apulum*, on the coast of *Fronto*, or Forrore, which borders Apulia, is a ruined place, distinguished by the name of Civitate.

It must here be remarked, that what remains to be surveyed of the continent of Italy is distinguished among the authors of antiquity by the name of *Magna Græcia*, from the number of Greek colonies there established. We find sometimes the name of Apulia extending to the heel of this continent, although this extremity be more commonly denominated *Iapygia*, or *Meſſapia*. That of Apulia subsists under the form of Puglia.

Puglia. *Aufidus*, or Ofanto, descending from the Apennine, traverses the country with a rapid course. The *Mons Garganus*, now Monte Sant Angelo, covers a land far advanced in the sea, making the spur of the boot to which the figure of Italy is compared. This side of Apulia peculiarly bore the name of *Daunia*, as having been the domain of Daunus, father-in-law of Diomedes, who, on his return from the war of Troy, establishing himself in this country, founded the city of *Arpi*, whose site preserves its name; and another city near the sea, *Salapia*, which, from the insalubrity of the air, was transferred to the position where that name remains in Salpe. We find traces of *Sipuntum*, or *Sipus*, near Manfredonia, which is a new city. *Lucaia* preserves its name in Lucera. *Venusia*, the natal city of Horace, preserves its situation at the foot of the Apennine, in the name Venosa; *Canusium*, in Canosa; and near to this city the fatal field of *Cannæ* is known by the same name. An intermediate part between Daunia and Messapia was distinguished by the name of *Peucetia*; and *Barium*, or Bari, was its maritime city. *Iapygia*, among the Greek writers, is not comprehended within the same limits as *Messapia*; it extends to that other part which is called Apulia. This
canton

canton is at the same time the country of the ancient *Calabri*, distant from that which in a posterior age took the name of Calabria. The *Salentini* appear likewise a people of ancient Calabria. *Tarentum*, or *Taras* according to the Greeks, is Tarento, which the Lacedæmonians occupied, and which was the occasion of the coming of Pyrrhus into Italy. This city has communicated its name to the gulph that advances into this extremity of the continent. *Brundisium*, Brindisi, on the Adriatic Sea, was the port most frequented for passing between Italy and Greece. *Lupia*, now Lecce, had contiguous to it another city named *Rudia*, which the birth of Ennius, the most celebrated of the first Latin poets, has illustrated. The position approaching nearest to the continent of Greece is *Hydruntum*, now Otranto. The land's end of Italy was called *Iapygium*, or *Salentinum Promontorium*; and, returning towards the interior part of the gulph, we find *Callipolis* subsisting in Gallipoli.

The country which bore the name of *Lucania* brings us back to the bottom of the Gulph of Tarentum, and extends thence across the isthmus (to pursue the allusion) to the Inferior Sea. The Apennine making the division of its streams, *Silarus*, or the Silaro, directs its course towards this sea; the *Aciris* or Agri, the *Bradanius*

danus or Bradano, which flow along the limits of Iapygia, render themselves in the gulph. At a little distance from the mouth of the Silarus, *Pæstum*, which the Greeks named *Posidonia*, as a city consecrated to Neptune, preserves its maritime position, but in ruins, with the name of Pesti; while the city of Salerno communicates its name to a gulph which was called *Pæstanus*. We must here mention *Helea*, or *Velea*, a Phocian colony, which derives celebrity from the stoic school of Zeno, and is now replaced by the city of Castello-a-mare della Brucca. *Buxentum*, which follows, or *Pyxis*, according to the Greek manner of writing it, has taken the name of Policastro. A little river named *Laius*, now Laino, makes the termination of Lucania on this shore. In the interior country, a city named *Abellinum*, being distinguished by the surname of *Marficum*, is recognized in Marfico Vetere. *Potentia* exists in Potenza; and although to cross the Bradano is to pass the limits of Lucania, we shall here mention *Acheruntia*, as preserving its name in that of Acerenza. On the shore of this gulph, *Metapontium*, where Pythagoras taught his doctrine, and *Hieraclea*, and *Sytaris*, have left few or no traces: the first being nearest to Tarentum, the second between the two rivers *Aciris* and

and *Siris*, and the third between a river of the name of the city and another called *Crathis*. The Sybarites were a people much condemned for the licentiousness of their manners : and their city having been destroyed by the Crotonians, other Greeks, among whom was Herodotus the historian, was afterwards re-established under the name of *Thurii*, which it maintained till it ceased to exist.

That which is now called Calabria, south of ancient Lucania, was occupied by the *Brutii*. *Crathis* and *Næthus*, Crati and Neto, were its principal rivers. A vast forest, which afforded turpentine, was called *Bruttia Sila* ; and in the Apennine we have still the name of Sila. The position of the city which bore the name of *Pandosia*, cannot be found ; but *Roscianum* and *Consentia* are evidently Rosano and Cosenza. *Petilia*, built by Philoctetes after his return from the Trojan war, has taken the name of Strongoli. *Croton*, which was a great city, has taken the name of Crotona. The neighbouring promontory, where the Gulph of Tarento terminates, and named *Lacinium*, is called Cabo della Colonna, from the ruins of a temple to Juno which appear there. We shall mention some rocks that lie off this cape, because among other names

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under

under which they appear in antiquity, we find that of the Isle of Calypso. On one side of that part of the continent the most contracted between two gulphs, *Scylacium* discovers itself in Squillaci; and on the other, *Hipponium*, having also borne the name of *Vibo*, is found in that of Bivona. *Tropæa* and *Nicotera* are literally the same. *Mamertum*, of which the name might be common to the Mamertins, in favour of whom we see the Romans first landing in Sicily, appears applicable to the position of a city whose present name is Oppido. There remain two cities worthy of notice, *Rhegium* and *Locri*: this last, from the proximity of a promontory named *Zephyrium*, acquired from its founders the surname of *Epi-Zephyrii*; and a place called Mottadi-Burzano preserves its remains. The situation of *Rhegium*, which retains the name of Regio, on the *Fretum Siculum*, or the strait which separates the main land of Italy from Sicily, has brought us nearer than any other to this island.

HOWEVER, before making the passage, we shall take a transient survey of the great Roman ways, which occur not less frequently in history than in geographical treatises. They are distinguished for the most part by the names of their constructors. It is well known that they were
measured

measured from mile to mile ; and that columns called milliary, at each mile, were inscribed with an indication of the distance ; and this was practised in every province subjected to the empire.

The *Via Appia*, approaching the sea at Terracina, conducts to Capua, then to Benevento ; whence it leads to Brindici by two routs, the right by Venosa, the left by Tarento, passing along the coast of the Adriatic from Bari. From Capua there issued another road, which, traversing Lucania and Brutium, extended to Regio on the Sicilian Strait.

The *Via Flaminia* directed its course northward, towards the shore of the Adriatic or Superior Sea, to Rimini, where it terminated. The *Æmilia* succeeding, penetrated into Cisalpine Gaul : not to mention a branch of this way, which, passing along the margin of the Adriatic Gulph at its bottom, conducted to Aquileia. In the interval of the Appian and Flaminian, two other ways, *Valeria* and *Salaria*, coast along the sea : the first, passing through Corfinium, arrives at Aternum ; the second, by Reate, is continued to Ancona.

The *Via Aurelia*, traversing the maritime parts of Etruria, and those of the Ligustic Gulph, enters by Nice into Gaul, where our Provençals

still call it Camin Aurelian. Another way named *Claudia*, separated from the Flaminian near Rome, ran through the middle of Etruria, and joined the Aurelian in approaching Luna. This is all that the nature of the work permits to be said of the Roman ways: and it was judged necessary to give a general idea of the subject *.

We

* The degree of importance in which these roads were held, may be inferred from the practice of inscribing on a miliary column the date of the emperor's reign wherein any part of the road was repaired. There are twenty-six of these columns preserved in the city of Nîmes, all found in its neighbourhood, on the Domitian way, which crosses the Rhône at Tarraicon, ten miles below Avignon; and, passing through Nîmes and Narbonne, conducts to Carthagena in Spain; and has served as the foundation for the modern post road from Madrid to Rom.. Here follows an exact transcript of one of them:

IMP. CÆSAR
DIVI HADRIAN.
F. T. ÆLIVS HADRI
ANVS ANTONINVS
AVG. PIVS
PONTIF. MAX. TRIB. POT.
— — —
VI. IMP. II. COS. III.
P. P.
RESTITVIT
II.

That

We might afford occasion for censure, were we to omit here the mention of a division made by Augustus of Italy into eleven regions, and which is fully delineated only in Pliny. The first consisted of Latium and Campania, to the river Silarus. The second encroaches on that which we have seen belonging to Samnium, including the Hirpini; extending thence in Apulia, and the more ancient country of the Calabrians, to the Iapygian promontory. Lucania, and the country of the Bruttians, composed the third. The fourth, reputed to include the most martial people of Italy, comprised Sabina, and the rest of Samnium. Picenum, one of the most populous countries of Italy, appears to have constituted the fifth region. Umbria made the sixth; and Etruria, to the river Macra, the seventh: which completed ancient Italy, precisely so called. What has been distinguished under the name of Cisalpine, a distinction which Augustus appeared willing to destroy, was divided only into four regions. The eighth region of Italy then extended, between the Apennine and the river Po,

That is, *Imperator Cæsar divi Hadriani filius T. Ælius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Pontifex Maximus. Tribunitia Potestate 8^a, Imperatorio 2^o, Consule 4^o, poni præmonuit. Restituit.*

II. or the second mile from Nîmes.

to Placentia inclusively. Liguria, in ascending the same bank of the river to the summit of the Alps, made the ninth. What was called Transpadane likewise composed two regions. In the tenth Venetia and the country of the Carni were comprehended. The eleventh comprised the space between the limits of Venetia and the Pennine or higher Alps. But we do not see that sufficient use has been made of this division to render the knowledge of it very interesting. It appears proper in this place to subjoin an observation on that which made a great juridical district under the emperors. The prefecture of Rome extended to the *Centesimus Lapis*, or the hundredth milliary column, on the great roads that issued from the city: and one of these boundaries, on the Flaminian way, is recognized in a place called Ponte Centesimo. We pass now to the islands adjacent to Italy.

SICILIA. CORSICA. SARDINIA.

The name of *Sicilia* is less ancient than that of *Sicania*, if the *Sicani* possessed this island before the *Siculi*, who are made to issue from Italy before the Trojan expedition, and to reduce the *Sicani* to a corner of the island towards the west.

It is well known that the three points which determine the figure of Sicily caused it to be called *Trinacria*. Having received Greek colonies before the Carthaginians became powerful there, it afforded three different languages; the Roman, the Greek, and the Punic. A chain of mountains extends, near the northern shore, from the promontory of *Pelorum*, now Cape Faro, which contracts the strait. These mountains, which were called *Heræi* (that is to say, of Juno), and *Nebrodes*, detach branches which stretch towards the south. Many rivers assembled under the name of *Simæthus*, now Giarretta, fall into the sea at the foot of *Ætna*, on the eastern shore: and *Himera*, now Fiume Salfo; with *Camicus*, or Fiume di Platani, on the southern.

Messana, Messina, very near to Pelorum, had the name of *Zancle*, before the Messinians, driven from the Peloponnesus by the Lacedæmonians, established themselves there. *Tauromenium*, which follows, preserves its name in Taormina; and the little river *Acis*, celebrated in fable, gives its name to Castel d'Iaci. This stream issues from the most famous of volcanos, *Ætna*; whose modern name of Gibello is formed from the appellative term for a mountain in the language of the Arabs, to whose domination Sicily was sub-

jected by conquest from the Greek emperors of Constantinople. *Catana*, retaining its name, borders on the sea, at the foot of *Ætna*. The plains which succeeded were the dwellings of the *Læstragones*, ancient and savage inhabitants of the country, as well as the *Cyclopes*; and *Leontini* is recognized on these plains in the name *Lentini*. *Syracusæ*, the most considerable of the cities of Sicily, and much celebrated in Greek and Roman history, retains indeed the name of *Syragusa*, but only in a little insulated point heretofore named *Ortygia*, which made one of the regions of a vast city. *Neætum* may be noted as one of three parts in which modern Sicily is distinguished, and is called *Val di Noto*. At no great distance from the sea, *Helorum* preserves its vestiges, which in these places are called *Muri-Ucci*; and the delightful aspect of this region caused it to be called *Helorina Tempe*. The name of the southern promontory, which was *Pachynum*, is now *Passaro*. *Camarina*, a Syracusan colony, preserves with its vestiges the name of *Camarana*. *Gela* was situated a little above the modern position of *Terra-Nova*. Crossing the river *Himera*, which separates the dependences of *Syracuse* from those which obeyed the *Carthaginians*, we find *Agri-*
gentum,

gentum, or, according to the Greeks, *Agracas*, whose vestiges are called Girgenti Vecchio, near the modern city of Girgenti. Beyond the Camicus, and another river named *Hypsä*, now Belici, *Selyntis*, of Syracusan foundation, is buried under ruins, which afford an high idea of its ancient splendour. But, before arriving there, we may remark the *thermæ*, or warm baths, furnamed *Selinuntia*, which are found near a place named Sciacca. *Mazarum*, which follows Selynus, and which was dependent on it, is only remarkable in being one of the three divisions of Sicily, and called Val di Mazara. The western promontory of this island, and which is nearest to Africa, preserves the name *Lilybæum* in that of Boeo; but the city of the same name with the promontory is now called Marfalla. A curved point of land gave it the name of *Drepanum**, which it preserves, with little alteration, in Trapani; and above this city rises mount *Eryx*, celebrated by a temple which was said to have been dedicated to Venus by Æneas, and to which a citadel named San Giuliano has succeeded. Trojans, established in this canton of Sicily, occupied, further on, *Egesta* or *Segeste*, which exists no more. *Panormus*,

* From *δρεπανη*, *īalx*, a scythe or scimitar.

thus named by the Greeks for its port*, is known for the capital city, with a little alteration, in the name of Palermo. *Himera*, having in its environs baths under the appellative name of *Thermæ*, a maritime city, retains this name in that of Termini. *Cephalædis* exists in Cefalu. The name of Tyndari remains to the ancient site of *Tyndaris*. Melazzo represents *Mylæ*; and it was between this city and a place named *Naulochus*, that the fleet of Sextus Pompeius was destroyed by that of the triumvir Octavius. The enumeration of these positions leads us back to Pelorum, whence we took our departure to follow the three coasts which make the contour of Sicily.

Entering into a description of the interior of the island, we should, among many other places, remark *Halycia*†, which preserves the signification of its Greek name in that of Salemé. The site of *Entella*, which is very advantageous for a fortress, retains its name though the place is destroyed. *Enna*, reputed the centre of the island and famous for having been the supposed dwelling of Ceres and Proserpine, is named Castr

* From $\pi\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha$, *παρά*, and $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\iota$, *περί*, *statis navium*.

† From $\alpha\lambda\upsilon\kappa\iota\alpha$, *άλυκία*.

Janni; or, by a more distant deviation from the ancient name, *Castro Giované*. The name *Mencæ*, of a city constructed by an ancient Sicilian prince, exists in that of Mineo. The honey of *Hybla* was proverbially celebrated: and we find several cities of this name in Sicily. But that under present consideration is distinguished by the surname of *Major*, in the dependence of Catania, and which has ceased to exist.

The little isles not far distant towards the north, called *Æoliæ*, may appositely be included in this article concerning Sicily. They were so named from being the supposed residence of *Æolus*; who, according to the fable, there retained the winds imprisoned in their caverns, and released them at his pleasure. They were also called *Vulcaniæ*, because they had volcanos; and are now named Lipari, from *Lipara*, the principal of them. This is also the place to mention *Melite*; and *Gaulos*, or Gozo, which accompanies it. The towns placed now so advantageously on the ports of Malta, are neither of them the ancient city of the island; whose position was in a place interior, and named *Rebatto*, from a term which the domination of the Arabs of Barbary in this island brought into use.

Two islands remain to be described: *Corfica*, which by its promontory far projected towards the north, named *Sacrum*, now Cabo Corso, being the nearest to the continent of Italy, precedes Sardinia. The Greeks named it *Cyrnos*; and they pretend that the Phocians were the first who made any settlement in it. But the insular nation was of Ligurian race; and they are described of a savage character, such as is natural to the inhabitants of a country rugged and of difficult access. The Corficans had experienced the tyranny of the Carthaginians before the Romans undertook to subject them. This isle received two colonies; *Mariana* from Marius, and *Aleria* from Sylla. Vestiges of them are observed on the eastern shore; and it is thought that the modern city of Bastia has replaced the *Mantinarum Oppidum*. The name of *Palania* is preserved in the canton called La Balagna; and the *Casalus Sinus* appears to correspond with the inlet of Calvi. The Greeks called *Traphos*, or the Trench, the channel which separates Corfica from Sardinia.

The Greeks assimilating the island of Sardinia to the print of a foot, called it *Ichnusa**; and

* From *ἰχνη*, *vestigium*, a footstep.

they speak as well of the fertility of the soil, as of the insalubrity of the atmosphere. A part of the country is covered with mountains; and those of the northern end are so rugged and inaccessible, that they were called *Insani Montes*, or the frantic mountains. The most considerable of its rivers, and named *Thyrus*, flowing from the north to the south, falls into the sea at the modern city of Oristagni; and the name of this city now serves to denote it. According to tradition, a colony of Africans first established themselves in Sardinia, under a chief whose name, *Sardus*, they communicated to the island. There were also known colonies of Iberians, or Spaniards; from whom were long distinguished the Trojans, under the name of Ilians; from Ilium, their ancient country. The Carthaginians too had founded the cities of *Calaris* and of *Sulci*; the first of which, preserving its name in that of Cagliari, has become the capital of the island: and the vestiges of the second are found on the strait which separates the main land of Sardinia from a little isle named Sant Antioco. The name of *Neapolis* is preserved at the bottom of the bay of Oristagni. We recognize *Leſa* in Alés, and the *Forum Trajani* in Fordongiano. *Bosa*, a maritime town, has not changed its name; neither

has

has *Nora*, or *Nurá*, in the mountainous region. The position of *Turris Libisonis* is indicated by Porto-di-Torro, on the northern shore. This city was Roman ; and its environs retained the name of Romangia, till the time when the Arabs of Barbary invaded the island. They have superseded it with the name of Barbaria, which has extended over all this canton of Sardinia. *Tibula*, at the summit of the island occupied by Corsicans, agrees in position with a port named Longo-Sardo. *Olbia*, a Greek city, and one of the most ancient, having a port which regards Italy, and the nearest to it of any other, ought to be about the place where now exists Terra-Nova. Finally, we remark that of the name *Luguido* appears formed that of Lugodori, which distinguishes the northern canton of Sardinia.



VII.

G R Æ C I A.

TO judge of the extent of Greece by the power which enabled its states to arm against each other, or united, to sustain the attacks of formidable foreign enemies, would be to form an idea of a great country. A more intimate acquaintance with it, however, will undeceive us in this point. For we shall see that Greece, properly so called, scarcely contains more space than the kingdom of Naples occupies in the continent of Italy. And the island of Sicily alone is deemed equal to the Peloponnesus, considered exclusively of Greece Proper; although in it there are enumerated six distinct provinces. The circumstance that contributes among others to the glory of Greece, is well known to be that, though

though reduced by the Roman arms, she triumphed in Rome by establishing the arts which in this mistress of the world were unknown*.

The Greeks gave themselves the name of *Hellenes*; and that of *Hellines* is still known to the Turks in speaking of the Greeks. But that which they called *Hellas* did not extend over all that is comprehended under the name of Greece; for it excluded Macedon, and the greatest part of Epyrus. There is mention made of a primitive people under the name of *Pelasgi*, in a state of society little better than that of nations which we consider as savages. Three principal races are then distinguished; *Iones*, *Dores*, and *Æoles*. Attica was the original seat of the Ionians, who in the Peloponnesus occupied Achaia. The Dorians, migrating from the environs of Parnassus, became powerful in Peloponnesus: and the Etolians inhabited Thessaly, when foreigners came from Egypt and Phœnicia to civilize the first inhabitants of Greece. But, after having remarked a relative distinction in the extent of the name of Greece, it becomes us to signify here, that it is in its most comprehensive space

* Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes
Intulit agresti Latio. HOR.

that we propose to treat it. Returning to the frontier of Illyricum, thence to take our departure, we shall include Macedon in its greatest extent, towards Epyrus on the one side, and towards Thrace on the other; and of this part which occupies the north, we shall make a division preceding the others, under the name of *Macedonia*. Theffaly, with Epirus, and divers particular countries which follow to the Isthmus, will constitute the division which shall be entitled *Græcia*; a third follows named *Peloponnesus*. The Adriatic and Ionian Seas embrace one side of Greece, the Egean the other. *Creta*, with the *Cyclades*, will require a separate section.

M A C E D O N I A.

Illyrian people occupied by a continuity of extent the neighbouring country of the Adriatic Sea to the confines of Epirus, before this country was attributed to Macedon by the Romans, and after it had made a particular province under the name of *Epirus Nova*, or the New Epirus. Among other rivers are here distinguished *Drilo*, which is * Drino;

* Called Drin-noir in the original.

Mathis, or *Mattia*; *Genusus*, called *Semno*; *Apsus*, which has taken the name of *Crevasfa*; *Aous*, or *Lao*; and *Celydnus*, *Salnich*, otherwise *Voiussa*. The mountains that were called *Candavii*, on the way which conducted through the interior of *Macedon*, are now named *Crafta*. As to the names of particular people, *Parthini*, *Taulantii*, and others, actual observation offers nothing that answers to them. We know that the name of *Albania* extended to this country, and an *Albanopolis*, which *Ptolemy* gives, appears to exist in a city whose name is *Albanofano*. The principal city on the coast, and a place of the greatest resort, was a colony of *Corcyra*, under the name of *Epi-damnus**; but which, having changed its name to *Dyr-rachium*, for the evil omen that the signification of it indicated, is now called *Durazzo*. Receding towards the south, to the neighbourhood of the river *Aous*, *Apollonia*, at some distance from the sea, distinguished itself by the cultivation of Greek literature; and we recognize the vestiges of this city in its mutilated name of *Polina*. On a gulf which penetrates deeply into the land, the name of *Aulon*

* From ἐπὶ *propè*, and δάμνω, *affligo*.

is now pronounced Valona; and the fortress raised upon an adjacent mountain preserves in the name of Canina that of Chaonia, which was adjacent, and comprised in Epirus. *Oricum* had a port at the bottom of this gulf. Advancing in the country, we find the city of *Elyma*, which appears to have communicated its name to the territory of *Elymiotis*, penetrating into Macedon Proper. This city may be that which in the Slavonian language is called Arnaut Beli-grad, or the city of the White Albanoise. *Scampis*, on a great Roman way, shews itself under the name of *Is campi*. But a principal city of the interior country, and attributed to the *Dassaretti*, was *Lychnidus*, near to a lake from which the Drino derives its course. The Bulgarians, who composed a great state, more than an age after the reign of Justinian, or in the eighth of the Christian æra, took *Lychnidus* for their capital, changing its name to *Achrida*, which still subsists. This city is erroneously thought to be *Justiniana Prima*, of which there shall be mention in speaking of Dardania. *Dibra*, which is lower down the Drino, indicates *Deborus*; and the map will give some other positions, which an expedition of Perseus, the last king of Macedon, into this

part of Illyricum has rendered worthy to be known.

MACEDON, in its more ancient state, was bounded on the west by the country whereof we have just spoken, and confined on the side of the east by Thrace; by which it was even contracted before the borders of the river Strymon were comprised in it. It had Dardania on the north, and was bounded on the south by Thessaly. But in the interior of a country so renowned there is still wanting much of the actual intelligence from which ancient geography derives its most important illustration. The most considerable of its rivers, however, *Axius*, now Vardari, issuing from Mount *Scardus*, in Dardania, and receiving in its course the greatest number of streams of the country, falls into the *Sinus Theriacus*, or the Gulph of Thessalonica, after having communicated by a canal with the *Erigon*, which is also augmented by the *Astræus*, or Vistriza. On the confines of Thessaly *Haliacmon* discharges itself into the same gulf, near to a place which, bearing heretofore the same name with the river, is now known under that of Platamona. The *Strymon*, taking its source in what is called Despoto-dag, or the Mountain of the Prince,

is

is received into the gulf, which, from its name, was called *Strymonicus Sinus*. The mounts *Scardus* and *Orbelus*, of Dardania, which are called Monte Argentaro, cover the country by which Macedon is terminated towards the north.

This northern part bore the name of *Pæonia*, and divers nations comprised under this name extended to the frontiers of Thrace. The name of *Pelagonia* sometimes supplied the place of it, and penetrating into the interior of Macedon, had *Stobi* for the principal city. And when Macedon was formed into two provinces, this was the metropolis of one of them; that of the other was called *Salutaris*. The situation of a particular canton towards the beginning of the Erigon, named *Deuriopus*, is more certainly determined than many others by this circumstance. The position of a city of the name of *Heraclea* is given by its situation on a Roman way leading from Lychnidus to Theſſalonica; and this city indicates the canton of *Lyncestis*, since we know it to have been included therein. That of *Eordæa* appears to have been contiguous, towards the Illyrian country. The most distinguished country of Macedon, and most adorned with cities,

cities, was *Emathia*. *Edeffa*, otherwise called *Æge*, or the city of the Goat, was the royal city before Pella; and it still retains the first of these names, as well as that of Moglena, the name of the country in its environs. *Pella*, which had taken rank of Edeffa, was advantageously situated on a lake, which communicated with the sea by a river called *Ludias*, holding a parallel course with the Vardari. Two lakes are observed in this canton, one of which, named Ostrovo, is mentioned in a time posterior to antiquity, as being commanded by a castle named Bodena, seated on a rock; and it is said that the ruins of Pella are called *Palatifa*, or the Little Palace. *Beræa*, another considerable city, subsists under the name of *Caraveria*, or the Black Berea. We find in the interior country the city of *Celethrum*, which a lake incloses; and this situation accords with that described under the Greek emperors by the name of *Castoria*. On the western side of the Thermaic Gulf, in a district called *Pieria*, where the Romans finished the conquest of the kingdom of Macedon, *Pydra*, which was otherwise named *Citron*, subsists in Kitro. The last city on this shore is *Dium*, known at present by the name of *Stan-Dia*; in which a prepo-

preposition of place precedes the proper name, according to the usage which in latter times had become prevalent in this part of the Roman empire.

East of the Axios lies *Mygdonia*, one of the most extensive countries of Macedon, and which was conquered, with a great part from Thrace, by the predecessors of Alexander. Thessalonica, which under the Romans became the capital of Macedon, was called *Therma* before Cassander gave it the name of his wife, the sister of Alexander; and it still flourishes under the name of Saloniki. Towards the north of Mygdonia may be named *Idomene*, and *Eropus ad Axium*. Then descending south, we meet with *Anthemus* and *Apollonia*; which last, as well as the city of the same name in Epirus, is called Polina: and declining still towards the sea we find *Chalcis*. The foundation of *Ænia*, on a gulf below the Thessalonic, is attributed to Æneas. *Potidaea*, situated on an isthmus, defended the entrance of a peninsula named *Pallene*. This city had been renewed under the name of *Cassandria*; and it is remarkable, that the opening of the isthmus is still called the Gates of Cassander. The point of the peninsula is called Pillouri, and also Canouistro, by depra-

vation of the name *Canastræum*, which heretofore distinguished the promontory from the peninsula. This cape separated the *Thermaicus Sinus* from that which the city of *Torone*, or *Toron*, on the right in entering, caused to be called *Toronaicus*. *Osynthus* is remarked at the bottom of this gulf; and near the position ascribed to it is a modern place named *Agio-mama*. A gulf which a second peninsula separates from the *Toronaic*, and which was called *Singiticus*, washes one of the flanks of the famous *Mont Athos*, and the *Strimonicus Sinus* the other. This mountain, which, from its monasteries, is now called *Agios-Oros*, or *Monte-Santo*, is only connected with the continent by a low and narrow tongue of land, which was easily opened by *Xerxes*, to afford a passage to his fleet, as reported in history. *Stagyra*, whose maritime situation corresponds with that of *Staûros*, must also be mentioned as famous for having produced *Aristotle*.

Amphipolis, situated at the angle which the two mouths of the *Strymon* forms, was so named by the Athenians, to express an ambiguous position between *Macedon* and *Thrace*. The place was named *Novem Viæ*, or the Nine Ways; and the name of *Amphipolis* is now
Iamboli.

Iamboli. Near a river called *Pontus* was the city of *Heraclea*, which, from the canton where it was situated, was surnamed *Sintica* ; and this river, at the issue of a lake named *Carcinitis* (adjacent to which is a place called Marmara), falls into the Strymon, near the division of its stream. Advancing towards the frontier, and a little above the sea, we find the ruins of *Philippi*, which owed its name to Philip, the father of Alexander, and whose plains were the scene of a battle fatal to Brutus and Cassius. The name of Drame is sometimes erroneously transferred to these ruins from a place in the same canton, called heretofore *Drabescus*. In an advantageous situation for maritime commerce was the emporium * *Neapolis*, now Cavale. Two precipices of Mont *Pangæus*, which is a

* The term is *Echelle*, or ladder, in the original, which the French apply peculiarly to the ports in the Levant, and which is said by the translator of the B. De Tott's Memoirs to be formed of the Turkish word *Iskélê*, a sort of pier built on piles, with steps, to facilitate the landing and embarkation of merchandize. But as the Turks seldom construct any thing either for utility or ornament, it seems more probable that they gave this name, corrupted from the Latin *Scala* or *Gradus*, to moles or piers which they found already made in Asia Minor, Syria, and Greece, when they conquered these countries.

branch

branch detached from Rhodope, approach so near to the sea as to form narrow defiles on its beach, the passages of which were closed and defended by walls ; and these brows of the mountain are now called Castagnas. Opposite to a point directly under the farthest of these Castagnas, the isle called *Thasus*, which still retains the name of Thapso, is only separated from the continent by a narrow channel. This island, rendered famous by its marbles, is thought to have been first settled by the Phœnicians.

G R Æ C I A.

Under this title we comprehend all that which, south of the former part, is included between the Ionian Sea and the Gulf of Corinth on the one side, and the Egean Sea on the other. *Epirus* and *Thessalia* fill the northern part of this space ; and, looking from west to east, Epirus precedes Thessaly. The shore of Epirus commences at a point named *Acro-ceraunia*, directly opposite to the heel of Italy, and terminated by mountains which, by reason of their precipitate elevation, are obnoxious to thunder-bolts, and thence called *Acro-ceraunii* * *Montes*. This point is named

* From *ἀκρ.* summus, and *νεραυνή*; fulmen.

Linguetta by the Italians, and Gloffa by the Greeks. The canton situated in these mountains, and along the sea, was named *Chaonia*; and the name *Chimera*, which was that of a maritime place of Chaonia, is now applied to the whole country. *Thesprotia* follows, and is one of the principal parts of Epirus, extending to the entrance of the Gulf of Ambracia. *Buthrotum* is there distinguished more than any other place, and still subsists under the name of Butrinto. *Corcyra* is separated by a very narrow channel from the continent of Epirus, opposite to Thesprotia. This is the isle of the Pheacians, in Homer. The city of the same name with the isle, and which received a colony of Corinthians, who became powerful, did not occupy precisely the site which is given to the modern city, but was confined to a peninsula, which they call Chersopoli; and the present name Corfou, derived from a Greek term signifying an elevation, has no relation to the ancient. The interior of Epirus is little known. We know, however, that a river named *Acheron* falls into the *Glykyslimen**, or tranquil Port; on which is a place preserving

* From γλυκὺς *dulcis*, and λιμὴν *portus*.

the name in Glykeon. *Dodone*, celebrated for being the seat of the most ancient oracle of Greece, was sequestered in the interior country. *Molossis*, the country of the Molosses, a prevailing nation in Epirus, extended along the *Ambracius Sinus*, which received its name from *Ambracia*, the royal city of Pyrrhus and his race. This city was on a river named *Arethos*, which has given the name of Arta to a city situated a little above the site of the ancient Ambracia; and Arta, having become the capital of the country, has communicated its name to the gulf. The camp which the victor occupied at *Actium* became the site of a city under the name of *Nicopolis**; the privileges of which caused the decline of Ambracia. Its position is known in that of Prevesa-Veccheia. *Pindus* separates the interior of Epirus from Theffaly; and among many particular countries on the declivity of this great mountain, *Athamania* appears to have been the most considerable.

Theffaly is bounded on three sides by mountains; towards the north by *Olympus*, which runs along the sea-coast to Mount *Stymphe*; on the west by *Pindus*, and on the south by *Oeta*.

* From νικη; *victoria*, and πολις; *civitas*.

The *Peneus* traverses the country from west to east, to discharge itself into the Thermaic Gulf, after having received a great number of rivers; of which the most considerable appears to be *Apidanus*, on the right shore, and now called Salampria. The different countries which divide Thessaly are *Estiæotis* and *Pelasiotis*, in the neighbourhood of the Peneus; the one towards its source, and the other on its stream below; *Thessaliotis* more southward, and *Phthiotis* too approaching the sea withal. The nation of *Perrhæbi* gives the name of *Perrhæbia* to the country adjacent to the mountains north of Thessaly. *Dolopia* is detached towards the confines of that which we shall see in the sequel belonging to Etolia.

We have very little actual knowledge of this country; and our ignorance we are fain with reluctance to repeat in speaking of Greece. *Larissa*, the domain of Achilles, was the most considerable of the Thessalian cities, and it still subsists in the same position, without any alteration in its name. It is after having left this city on its right, that the Peneus, inclosed between *Olympus* and *Ossa*, in a narrow and rapid course, is discharged into the sea by a mouth called *Lycastomo*, or the Wolf's Mouth; and
the

the whole length of this passage, through wild and picturesque scenes, is the famous valley of *Tempe*. To enter upon a detail of some particular places, *Gomphi* and *Tricca* are distinguished towards the fountains of the Peneus: the last of these cities is known under the name of *Tricala*; and we recognize the name of *Oloosson* in *Alessone*. *Azorus* was the principal city of *Pelagonia*, surnamed *Tripolitiss*, or the Three Cities, towards the frontier of Macedon, as the expedition of a Roman commander against *Perseus* has shewn. *Ioannia* is still a considerable city, but does not give the name of *Ianna* to *Thessaly*, as books and maps erroneously report. *Thessaly* appears to owe its modern name to that of the river *Ion*, flowing into the Peneus. Passing south of the Peneus, we find *Pharsalus* on the river *Enipeus*, which the *Apidanus* receives. This place, which a signal and decisive battle has rendered ever memorable, preserves in the maps the name of *Farfa*. Beyond *Pheræ*, and at the bottom of the gulf named *Pelagicus*, and now *Volo*, was the city of *Demetrias*, which owed its foundation and name to *Demetrius Poliorcetes*^a: and this was deemed by *Philip* one of the proper posts to impose chains on Greece. On the side of this gulf the city
of

of *Thebæ* was distinguished from that of Beotia by the surname of *Phthioticæ*. The entrance of the gulf had a port from which it is pretended that the ship *Argo* took her departure; and its name of *Aphetæ* preserves some traces in that of *Fetio*. *Magnesia*, without the gulf near the promontory of *Sepias*, where the fleet of Xerxes suffered from tempests, has communicated its name to a canton of this country. Opposite are ranged many isles south of the Thermaic Gulf: the principal of these are *Sciathus*, *Scopelus*, *Halonnesus*, and *Peparethus*; of which the two first preserve their names.

But, returning to the interior country, we shall mention a city seated on an elevation that immediately commanded the plains of Thessaly. It was called *Thaumaci**, from the sentiment of admiration wherewith the spectator was impressed on contemplating from it a delightful and luxuriant prospect, after having been among gorges and precipices, which must be passed to enter Thessaly on the side of Phocis. *Lamia* is remarkable for having given the title to a war which the Greeks maintained with Macedon after the death of Alexander. The *Sperchius*

* From *Θαυμαστός*; admirabilis.

is not far distant from it. This river, issuing from the remotest part of Mount *Oeta*, and having passed *Hypata*, whose women were reputed skilled in magic, falls into the *Sinus Maliacus*, which succeeds to the *Pelagicus*. Further on, and upon the southern side of the gulf, begin the famous defiles of Thermopylæ. In a little plain among the mountains was placed a city named *Trachys*, or the Rugged. It is also called *Heracleæ Trachnia*, from Hercules, who is said to have been thrown upon his funeral pile on the summit of Mount *Oeta*, which is not far distant. This position is now occupied by a city which has communicated its name of Zeiton to the Maliac Gulf.

Having thus terminated Theffaly, we must return towards the Ionian Sea. That which was called *Acarmania*, and whose name is not entirely lost in that of Carnia, was separated from Epirus by the *Sinus Ambracius*. This country extended along the strand of the sea to the mouth of the river *Acheloius*; the course of which made the separation of Acarnania and Etolia. This river, which descends from Mount Pindus, is now named Aspro Potamo, or the White River; and we are informed that there issues from it a derivation, which

which is believed to run into the gulf of Arta, or Ambracia. But its main stream falls into the sea opposite the *Echinades*, little low flat isles which are almost joined to the continent by continued alluvions of the river: and apart from these are other little pointed isles named *Oxiæ*, now called Curzolari. *Anaëtorium* was the first place in entering the gulf; preceding even the position of *Ægium*, whose ruins are distinguished by the name of Azio. And it was in a basin, contracted by two corresponding points, and anterior to the more capacious bay, that the famous naval combat was exhibited which decided the empire of the world. *Argos*, surnamed *Amphilochum*, gives still to the canton where this city existed the name of Filoquia. *Stratus* is spoken of as a strong place in Arcanania, at which we arrive by ascending the *Acheloüs*; and the city of *Oeniadæ* was placed near the entrance of this river. But, to describe the rest of Arcanania, we must depart the continent. *Leucadia*, which preserves the same name, bearing also that of *Neritus*, was previously a peninsula, but has been insulated by art, in dividing a low and narrow beach, by which this portion of land was prolonged from the main. The city of *Leucas*, which gives it

the name, is not in the same position with that of a Venetian place named Saint-Maure. *Cephalenia*, or, according to the modern orthography, Cefalonia, being a situation more immediate to Leucadia than any other we have to mention, should find a place here. In the interior country, a city of the same name with the isle has changed this name for Borgo; and near the eastern shore we find a position called *Same*, which also appears to have been a name for the entire island. A channel of the sea separates this shore from another isle called the Little Cefalonia; but which, in its proper name of Theaki, appears to represent that of *Ithaca*: and it would appear absurd to confine the name of Ithaca to a holme that lies before Theaki, since that bears the name of Iotaco. And we see in Homer that Ulysses commanded the Cephalenians, without whom his domain would have been extremely contracted.

Etolia succeeds to Arcanania, and from the margin of the sea penetrates to the mountains on the confines of Thessaly, where the Valaques, who were transported thither by the Greek emperors, still inhabit; whence this canton has taken the name Vlakia. The Eto-
lians are seen playing a distinguished part under
the

the last kings of Macedon, till compelled to yield to the irresistible fortune of the Roman arms. The river *Evenus*, which traverses this country through the whole length of its course, is now called *Fidari*. *Calydon* is seated towards the lower part of it: but the principal city of Etolia was in the interior country, and named *Thermus*; and which an expedition of Philip, son of Demetrius, has made known, together with some other local circumstances of the same canton.

Entering Phocis, we must speak of the *Locri*, surnamed *Ozolæ*, or Ill-favoured, according to the fable which reports that the arrows of Hercules, dipped in the blood of the Hydra of Lerna, and being there buried by Philoctetes, exhaled a mephitic odour. They were also distinguished by the surname of *Hesperii*, or Western, from those who inhabited the east of Phocis, opposite Eubæa. *Naupaëtus*, which we call Lepanto by a strange depravation of the name Enebeët, formed by the Greeks of that of Naupaët, is the principal city of Locris. It is to be remarked that, according to antiquity, the *Sinus Corinthiacus* commences on the coast of Etolia, from the mouth of the Achelous; and before it is much contracted by two

points, *Rhium* and *Anti-Rhium*, which, being fortified with castles, have acquired the name of the Dardanelles of Lepanto; the name of Lepanto being also communicated to the gulf. And it was also in this anterior part of the Corinthiac gulf, and not under Lepanto, which is beyond the strait, that the Christian and Ottoman fleets contended in the year 1571. On the frontiers of Phocis, *Amphissa*, which has taken the name of Salona, belongs also to the Locrians. *Phocis* offers nothing more celebrated than *Delphi* and *Parnassus Mons*, which covers this city towards the north. Delphos is now a small place named *Castri*; and the most elevated point of Mount Parnassus is called *Heliocoro*. *Crissa*, to the south of Delphos, gave the name of *Crissæus Sinus* to the part of the Corinthiac gulf which is now called the Gulf of Salona. *Anticyra*, on the isthmus of a peninsula, has taken the name of *Aspro-Spitia*. The little mountainous country of *Doris* gives birth to the river *Cephissus*; and near to its course *Elatia*, the greatest city in Phocis, exists only in a very small place called *Turco-chorio*. The *Locri*, whom the city of *Opus* had surnamed *Opuntii*, and those who from Mount *Cnemis* were called *Epi-Cnemidii*, bordered on the

the sea which separated this part of the continent from Eubæa. The famous strait of *Thermopylæ*, where, between Mount Oeta and the sea there is only passage for a single file of waggons, belonged to the Epi-Cnemides. Thermes, or warm baths, in this passage, with the addition of the Greek appellative for gates, caused it to be so called. And it was here that a handful of Lacedemonians undertook to stop the entrance of the army of Xerxes into Greece.

Beotia, succeeding to Phocis, extends along the sea opposite Eubæa; and, touching on the other side the Corinthiac gulf, is bounded by Attica on the south. The land here being rich and fertile, and the air more thick than in Attica, of which the soil is dry and sterile, is thought to have made the fancied difference in the minds and genius of the natives of these two countries. The *Cephissus* falls into a spacious lake named *Copais*; the redundancy of whose waters passing under a mountain, communicates, by numerous rivulets, with the sea. In the interior country *Thebæ*, which owed its foundation to Cadmus the Phenician, and from whom the citadel of this city was called *Cadmea*, retains some vestiges under the name of Thiva.

Destroyed by Alexander, who spared only the house of Pindar, it rose again from its ruins. *Lebadea*, distinguished by the oracle of Trophonius in a cavern where he was precipitated, appears to be the capital city ; whence it comes that the country bears, improperly, the name of Livadia in the maps. *Cheronæa* is found, as well as the preceding city, in the most northern part of Beotia, towards Phocis. Cheronæa is rendered famous by a victory of Philip, father of Alexander, over the Greeks, and for one of Sylla over the generals of Mithridates, and still more for having given birth to Plutarch. *Orebomenus* was reputed so opulent in the earliest times, that its riches became proverbial. *Hæliartus*, on the side of lake Copais, was destroyed by the Romans in the first Macedonian war. The ridge formed by Helicon, now called Zagaro-vouni, covers the city of *Thespiæ* on the north ; and at the bottom of the Corinthiac gulf we may cite *Leuctræ*, not far distant, as a place which the victory of Epaminondas over the Lacedemonians has illustrated. *Platæa*, whose name recalls to memory the defeat of the Persians commanded by Mardonius, is separated from *Eleutheræ* by Mount *Cytheron*. The *Asopus*, which traverses the plain terminated

nated by mount *Parnes*, separating Beotia from Attica, meets the sea below *Tanagara*. *Aulis* was the rendezvous of the Grecian army embarking for the Trojan expedition. There are distinguished two of these havens, Megalo and Micro-Vathi, the great and little port; as the Aulis of Beotia and that of Euripus; of which last we shall speak in treating of Eubæa.

The name of *Attica* is derived from the Greek term *Actèe*, denoting a shore, or beech; and Attica justifies this etymology of its name, by having two sides embraced by the sea. We shall extend it to the isthmus, comprising therein Megaris, which nevertheless pretended to the separate dignity of an independent state. *Athenæ*, whose glory is well known on the subject of the fine arts, which from her bosom were diffused through all the nations where they are best cultivated, preserves its name under the form of Atheni; and it is by depravation, and by prefixing the preposition of place, that Athens is called Sètines by the uninformed. This city, though situated at some distance from the sea, had nevertheless three ports; the principal of which, although the most distant, named *Piræus*, now Porto-Leone, had a communication with the city by means of two

walls forty stadia in length. *Munychia* and *Pbalerus* were the two other ports. Among the mountains of Attica, *Hymettus* and *Pentelicus*, near to Athens, are the most known ; that for the honey which it afforded, and this for its marble. We know how much the mysteries of Ceres distinguished *Eleusis*, the name of which is now pronounced *Lessina*. The isle of *Salamis*, which takes the name of *Colouri* from a place that it contains, leaves but narrow passages to the cove which the sea forms before this city. Near the opposite shore, *Marathon* preserves the same name, which a victory of the Athenians over the Persians has rendered immortal. Among the events of the Peloponnesian war, there is a particular circumstance which may create a curiosity concerning the position of *Decelia*, on the route from Athens to Chalcis in Eubæa. Attica, extremely contracted between two seas, terminates at the promontory of *Sunium* ; where the columns still standing of a temple of Minerva have caused it to be called *Cabo Colonna*. It is separated towards the east, by a narrow channel, from an island named, by reason of its length, *Macris*, otherwise *Helena*, and which preserves the name of *Macro-nisi*. But we must not
leave

leave Attica without speaking of *Megara*: its district called *Megaris*, separated from Eleufis by the brow of a mountain, is extended towards the ifthmus. The city retains its name, a little diftant from the fhore, where it had a port named *Nyfæa*.

Eubæa is comprifed in our prefent divifion, as covering Beotia and Attica; and only fepa- rated by a channel, fo narrow in one place as to permit it to be connected with the continent by a bridge. *Chalcis* was the principal city of this great ifland, and one of the three that, in the judgment of the king of Macedon, would enable their poffeffor to enslave Greece. This city derives its prefent name of Egripo, or Egrivo (as the modern Greeks pronounce it), from the *Euripus*, or the ftrait on which it is feated; and where, under the arches of the bridge above mentioned, the fea makes a fluctuation as regular as extraordinary*. From this name of Egripo mariners have through ignorance formed that of Negropont, which difgraces in fome meafure the charts wherein it appears. *Eretria* was the fecond city in Eu-

* Hence the name of *Euripus*; compounded of *eu*, *bene*, and *ῥίπτω*, *projicio*, quia facilè projicitur; or, fluctuating.

bæa, at a short distance from Chalcis, on the same shore : and a place which the Greeks now call Gravalinais, appears to correspond with its position. Towards the north, and opposite the entrance of the Pelasgic gulf, *Oreus*, otherwise *Istiaea*, from a primitive name, was a place of consideration, and still subsists in the name of Orio. *Edepsus* is also recognized in the name of Dipso. At the southern extremity of Eubæa, *Carystus*, whose marble was esteemed, retains the name of Caristo. The authors of antiquity describe the *Caphareum Promontorium*, at the same height on the Ægean Sea, as a place of perilous navigation.

PELOPONNESUS.

The Peloponnesus owes its name to Pelops, son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia; with the addition of a Greek term, which would intimate that the country was an island, although it adheres to the continent by an isthmus. From the line of its coast being serrated by numberless inlets, and more deeply indented by many gulfs, it has been assimilated to a leaf; and from that of the mulberry it has acquired the
name

name of Morea *. Six several countries compose the Peloponnesus—*Achaia*, *Argolis*, *Laconia*, *Messenia*, *Elis*, arranged successively on the sea in the circumference of the country; and *Arcadia*, which occupies its center. A detail of rivers and mountains is reserved for a particular description of these states: two principal rivers however, the *Alpheus* and *Eurotas*, may be described before entering upon the detail, as relating to the whole subject. The first of these has its source in Arcadia, on the confines of Laconia; and quits Arcadia to traverse Elis. The second is included in the extent of Laconia; and has taken the name of *Vasilipotamo*, or the Royal River. Concerning the gulfs that environ the Peloponnesus, it may be said that the northern part is bounded by the *Sinus Corinthiacus*; the *Saronicus* opens between Argolis and Attica; *Argolicus* succeeds it, between Argolis and Laconia; and, finally, the *Laconicus* and *Messeniacus*, separated by a great promontory, penetrate the southern and western part. *Achaia* is a margin of land which, along the Corinthiac gulph, occupies the northern side of the Peloponnesus from the

* The Italian name for a mulberry.